Rs. 125 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 163 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 215, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital) ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD,
BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Franequi, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

C. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES o
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class
Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY, Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 6, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case. Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.

Typewriter Experts,

Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Improved Model No. 3, has all the improvements known to the modern typewriter, including Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, two-color Ribbon and some Special Features. Few left now. Write or call early to save disappointment. Rs. 180 with Improved Travelling Case. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

A competent UNDERGRADUATE desires to give tuitions (special subjects, English and Shorthand) at pupils' residence or is open to engagement, as a teacher to a private tuition class. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 636

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low. (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 258/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

MORTGAGE-LOANS of large and small sums to be advanced on immoveable properties. Apply Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 389

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for the New High School. Good handwriting essential. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 637

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT, expert in Corrrespondence and office routine, also two competent clerks and typist. Apply in person from 11 to 2 B. MANEKLAL, Auctioneer Medows Street. 640

WANTED.—A capable ELECTRICIAN for morning and evening duty. Experienced persons need apply only to ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, New Queens Road. 649

WANTED—A residential Governess or a daily attending LADY TEACHER to educate three children at Warden Road. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 644

WANTED—CLERKS for service Overseas. For condition of service enquire personally at the Office of the ASST. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER, Military Works. Marine Lines, Bombay,or by Post, if residing out of Bombay. 634

WANTED by a firm of Solicitors, SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and MANAGING CLERKS. Apply sharp to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 551

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 563

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1009A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENGLISH or PARSEE LADY to coach up a Parsee Lady and her son in English for couple of hours between 10 and 4 p.m. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." with teaching experience and salary expected. 624

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Somaliland Protectorate on Three years' agreement a thoroughly qualified ENGINE DRIVER with experience of running and care of small oil and Petrol engine and knowledge of small dynamos. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, free passage. Three years' agreement. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay with original certificates. 641

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A holder of first class commercial certificates seeks EMPLOYMENT as an accounts (audit) clerk or as an Assistant Cashier. Apply Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 636

WANTED—SITUATION for a Shorthand Typist by an energetic Parsi youth. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 604

WANTED.

WANTED—One new or Second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 50 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor or any good make. Apply Price required to A. S. R. IYENGAR, Superintendent of Gardens, Junagadh. 571

WANTED—STEEL WIRE. Hard Steel Wire B. W. G. Nos. 3, 5, 12 and 16 required. Quote lowest with quantity to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 621

REQUIRED—PARTNER, sleeping or working investing Rs. 30,000 in going concern, good prospects guaranteed. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

WANTED—Five Octave DULCITONE PIANO with tuning forks, as made by Machell and Sons, Glasgow, secondhand or new. Write full particulars to R. MIRZ. No. 9, Infantry Road, Bangalore. 646

WANTED TO BUY—One set of secondhand FUEL ECONOMISER, containing 72 4in. diameter pipes with pressure gauge, thermometer, inlet and outlet valves, safety valves, blow off valves and automatic scrapers. Also 4 dampers with frames 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 3in., with necessary fittings for working one boiler. Prospective sellers please apply to Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 650

PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, PICTURES, etc., of subjects illustrating INDIA'S EFFORTS IN THE WAR and particularly of Indian Troops; Labour Corps, etc., are URGENTLY REQUIRED by the WAR PURPOSES BOARD. Gifts of the above are asked for and will be very much appreciated by the Board. They may be sent to A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Department, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 648

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Are urgently required by the War Purposes Board. Will private owners of such be good enough to lend their's for a period? By doing so they will materially assist the Board in its work. Great care will be taken of the lanterns which will be returned to owners in due course, or upon request. Please communicate with A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Branch, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 647

FOR SALE.

STREAM TROLLY and TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. Enquiry can be made in the District Local Board Office, Broach.—President, D. L. Bd., Broach. 494

FOR SALE—Second-hand SHAPING and PLANING MACHINES, LATHES, FLOUR MILLS. Brand new AEROGRAPH MACHINERY, etc. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Bombay. 582

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—A BIG well established CHEMISTS FIRM in a very prominent city of the Punjab. Very paying concern. Well situated. Fine premises, nicely furnished. Filled up with electricity. Splendid opportunity for Doctors and Capitalists. For further particulars please write to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 652

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 15 tons Japanese ZINC-CHLORIDE, 95/98 degree and about 20 tons SODIUM SULPHIDE 60 per cent. at very favourable rates. Good opportunity for mill owners. Apply Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 45 I. H. P. Boiler fitted with Copper Fire-box and Brass Tubes. Working pressure of the Boiler is 165 lbs., per square inch. Prewar London Price £820, shall be sold for half the price or near offer as owner is going home. Apply to LUCK & Co., Adjoining Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. 539

FOR SALE—DYES! DYES! DYES! (1) Eosine. (2) Sizing Blue, (3) Water Blue, (4) Methyl Violet Crystal, (5) Magenta, (6) Stamping Blue-Red-Green-Magenta, (7) Ink Blue and Red, (8) Logwood and Fustic Extracts. Apply to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 654

FOR SALE—An absolutely new MICROSCOPE British made, recently imported from England, complete with an oil-immersion lens besides other lenses and condenser for artificial light. Price Rs. 400. For further details please correspond with THE PROPRIETOR, The Amritsar Pharmacy, Amritsar. 653

FOR SALE.—A GOING CONCERN, MOTOR REPAIR WORKSHOP, containing two Lathes, one 12ft. and the other 8ft. both with wheels and chucks and in complete running order with shafts, pulleys and beltings. Three Vices 4in., 5in. and 6in. with one big table with four drawers containing tools. One Drilling Machine. One Motor with starter, wiring and wooden frame, also a frame of 6 rails and 7 rafters with clamp and bolts for pulleys and shaftngs, one best Forge, one Belt power Hammering Machine, and other iron scraps, tools and miscellaneous useful articles. Inspection and offers invited at F. A. CARVALHO, Automobile Engineering Coy., 524 Girgaon Road. Separate offers for lathes will be received and considered. 622

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET. Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory or Hotel. Bungalow with large compound on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Hummam Street, Fort. 555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BUYERS and SELLERS of shares of Indian Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Karachi. Please address with firm offers to MOTILAL DEYA RAM, 5, New Queen's Road. Bombay. 618

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY, LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a General Meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution disposing of the books accounts and documents of the Company and the Liquidators.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1918.

ARDESHIR MERWANJI MADAN.
RAHIMTOOLA M. CHINOY,
Liquidators.

638

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited will be held on the 17th day of July 1918 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Office of Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, when the resolutions set out below will be submitted to the meeting as Special Resolutions. If the said resolutions are passed with or without modification by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent meeting which will be held at the same time and place on the 7th day of August 1918.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited do convert itself into a Public Company and that the Directors do take all such steps as may be necessary for carrying such conversion into effect under Section 154 under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

(2) That Article 5 of the Company's Articles be and the same is hereby cancelled and that the following Article be and the same is substituted in its place:

"5. Subject as aforesaid the shares shall be under the control of the Directors who may allot or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as the Directors think fit subject nevertheless to the stipulations contained in the said agreement with reference to the shares to be allotted in pursuance thereof and with full power to give to any person the call of any shares at par or at a premium and for such time and for such consideration as the Directors think fit. As regards all allotments from time to time made the Directors shall duly comply with Section 104 of the Indian Companies Act 1913."

(3.) That Articles 31 to 38 both inclusive, 49, 50, 171 and 172 of the Company's Articles of Association be and the same are hereby cancelled.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DAUSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents,
The Broach Fine Counts
Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD.

MESSRS. KISHAN PRASAD & Co., Ltd., of Kalbadevi Road, offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 to the person giving information leading to recovery of Rs. 40,000 in G. C. Notes, in respect of which their servant, Rajaram Ramharak, now in police custody, committed criminal Breach of Trust on the 5th July 1918. 645

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for sale of a very valuable immoveable property, yielding a monthly rent of Rs. 400, situated at Elphinstone Low Level Road, adjoining the Elphinstone Mill. For particulars apply Mr. KHARSHEDJI DOSABHAI MOTIWALA, 2nd Morland Road, near the Byculla Club, Byculla, Bombay. 609

NOTIFICATION

THERE is scope for opening a flourishing Leather Factory within the Baria State. Gentlemen desirous of going in for it should apply to DIVAN, Devgad Baria. 587

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1917.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1918.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th July 1918 to 3rd August 1918 both days inclusive.

The dividend, if declared, will be paid from Monday, the 5th August 1918, between 12 and 3 p.m. on week days except Saturdays on production of share certificates at the Registered office. 643

WANTED.

WANTED for the resurvey of Lucknow City several SURVEYORS. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and out-door experience especially with reference to any large survey conducted by the candidates should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach him up to 20th July, 1918.

(1) Surveyors should be either regularly trained men now serving in Government Survey Department or returned men, or qualified Assistant Engineers or Degree holders of any recognised Engineering College or University. Pay Rs. 150 per month.

(2) The Head Surveyor must be an experienced and qualified Surveyor who has actually been in charge of city and drainage survey parties and who has the ability to supervise and control the work of several parties all of which will be working simultaneously in the city of Lucknow.

Only really competent men need apply. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Engagement in every case will be for about six months.

I. K. KAUL, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
A.M.I.E.
Municipal Engineer,
LUCKNOW.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LALOOBHOY NATHOOCHAND CHAWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (but redeemed from payment of the said tax in the year 1882) situate at Charni Road, Girgaum in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and abutting on the Charni Road, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, dwelling house or structure standing thereon which said premises form a portion of larger premises, once belonging to Bapuji Dossabhai Patell formerly known as "The Sethna Lodge," registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 31-146, Old Survey No. 145, New Survey No. 8036 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1227 (3) and Street No. 20-B, Charni Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and South formerly by the properties of Bapuji Dossabhoy Patell, being other portions of the said larger premises known as "The Sethna Lodge," but now on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bai Bhimabai and now on or towards the South by the property belonging to Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and Haji Yusuf Ismail, executors of Haji Yusuf Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the East by the Charni Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the part formerly or now of Balkrishna Arjoon.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULREHMAN HAJI YACOB, JACKERIA ESSA and ABDUL RAZAK RAHIMTULLA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the sheds and other structures standing thereon together also with the cocoanut plantation thereon situate in and fronting on the East side of the public road called Mahim Agar Road and known as Mallawady Oart, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,279 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3919, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 2/1508 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G. (North) Nos. 4833 (2) and 4834 and Street Nos. 162A and 163 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mukund Gopal Agre on or towards the West by the aforesaid Mahim Agar Road on or towards the South by the property of Nawazbai wife of Framji Bomanji Patell and on or towards the North by a public passage.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

635

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS VITHALDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, by caste a Visa Desawal Bania, a widower Deceased.

Bai NANDKORE, widow of Vithaldas Kahandas, Bombay Visa Desawal Bania, Hindu inhabitant, residing at C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

639

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SADANAND NILLAJI MANKAME, late of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the Loco Department of the G. I. P. Ry., residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of the said deceased, residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by a Judge's Order dated 20th June, 1918, to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of Trimbakrao and Krishnanand minor sons of the said deceased and Limited to the period of minority of either of them. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 4th day of July, 1918.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

633

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 9 BALES SASSOON WHITE NAINSOOK NO. 1400.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their sale room the following:

By oder of Aga M. A. Isfahany, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons.

Ex. s. s. City of Agra.

9 Bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West Ville," Central Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba; very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures, glass door book cases, large and small writing tables, mahogany stands, fancy teapoys, one sweet-toned English iron frame cottage piano by Schiedmeyer Soahne and Stuttgart with pianola and 29 records, old chinaware, one English clock by Mitchell and Sons striking hours and half hours, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, rich headed door and window chicks, meat-safes, cane furniture, rich carpets, china pots, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. J. De Britto and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Wet-shed Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

A large lot of English piece-goods such as white tanjib muslmul, black craypons, red twills, colour prints, cresha faize and chocolate etc., etc.

The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf but owing to the storm on the 12th March last: the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

2 handsome bay country-bred horses, 5 years.

2 handsome chestnut country-bred horses, 5 years.

1 12-15 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber motor car, fitted new brisk body, Bosch magneto, complete in running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th July, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES PRINT CHOCOLATE GRAHAM'S

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Govindji Kersondas at his shop at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Bhawanbhai Dhanji.

20 packages each 60 pieces print chocolate Graham's.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES CHINA RAW SILK

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms by order of the Insurance Office and on account of the concerned:—

2 bales China Raw Silk, damaged Ex. S.S. "Hezaz."

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NOTICE.

The Management of the Imperial Cinema regrets to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment they are unable to continue the "Seven Pearls" this week, but will positively show the 11th and 12th Episodes from Saturday next, and have the pleasure of presenting instead

A BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN DRAMA

entitled

"THE UNKNOWN WOMAN"

Featuring the pretty and accomplished

MLLE. DUFLOS

of the Comedie Francaise.

An extremely interesting story of International Spies, and a woman's holy love.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 20th. Portraying what immortal France has done in the War.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS, Bombay and Deccan, 42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY!

Enquiries Solicited for:—

ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS, (Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

Manufactured by:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"Whitepaint" 'Phone No. 3953.

ON RAMJAN ID and VASI ID

Special Prize Shows at 1-45, 3-30 and 5-15 and Extra Show at night at 12 (S.T.).

THIS WEEK'S GRAND NEW DRAMA

"IN TREASON'S GRASP"

6000 Feet long

MOST ENTHRALLING SENSATIONAL AND GRIPPING EVENTS

The most perfidious faithlessness of a scoundrel will be seen in this Hair-splitting drama.

Saturday-Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 2417

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY (BANK HOLIDAY)

Matinee 5 p. m. Also at 9-30

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

present

Last Evening's Success

"THE ARISTOCRAT"

A thrilling story of the French Revolution. One of the late Sir George Alexander's last successes at the St. James's Theatre.

TO-MORROW & FRIDAY at 9-30 p.m. and SATURDAY MATINEE at 5 p. m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Shakespeare's great Play.

Mr. Leo Wallace Young as Shylock and Gertrude Godart as Portia

SATURDAY at 9-30 p. m.

A Screaming Farce

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

NO PICTURES TO-DAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, at 6-30 p. m.

"LAWS of SOCIETY"

3 Parts Drama.

"PATHE ARGUS PICTORIAL"

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

"LUKE AND THE BANG FAILS"

Comedy.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

A Five Reel Astra-Pathe Subject

FEATURING

Gladys Hulette

Gladys Hulette

Gladys Hulette

in the role of

GIRL RAISED AS THIEF

A Film of strong human touches and sympathetic characterization of a girl thief.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

Contains no dramatic episodes, although it deals with

THE LIVES OF CROOKS

WIFFLES AGAIN

in one of the most humorous subjects.

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

THIS EVENING

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 p. m.

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

Chapter 7 of the thrilling HELEN HOLMES Photo-novel

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

Third Instalment—Episodes 5 and 6—of the Detective Serial

THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK CASE

THE NEW GIRL (*Comic*)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Farewell Nights of the Record Season!

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

Final Week of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Wednesday 10th July at 9-30

Last performance of Great Musical Farce

"THE BOY"

Still crowding the London Adelphi

Thursday 11th July at 9-30

Last performance of the Gaiety Success

THEODORE & CO.

Friday 12th July at 9-30

Final Show of the Rollicking Musical Comedy

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Saturday 13th July at 9-30

For the First Time this Season

MAMMOTH VARIETIES

All the Artistes in their own Specialities

MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.

Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

SIRENS OF THE SEA

A FEAST FOR THE SENSES.

A spicy cocktail mixed for you by countless Venus-formed maidens who lure a wealthy young man of to-day to adventures on a Magic Isle—where the loveliest leads him into pursuit through fantastic grottos undersea—where delectable diving nymphs sport unrestrained in a Twentieth Century dream of fairy fantasy.

LOUISE LOVELY

The Girl with the bright eyes, and

CARMEL MYERS

The Girl of a thousand charms, in

SIRENS OF THE SEA

THE BEAUTY PICTURE OF THE AGE.

SEE IT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

THIS EVENING

Special Prize Show at 5

ON ACCOUNT OF BANK HOLIDAY.

POPULARITY!

The real measure of a Cinema-House is always obtained from the booking at its Ticket Offices—certainly not from the boon of its Advertisements.

"The Black Captain"

A charming Romance Drama—5,000 feet—exhibited this week AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has proved a regular drawer.

COME AND SEE

the extent of its popularity at this central Picture-abode of Bombay.

The Gaumont Gazette and a Foolshead Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM

Presents To-day at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PASQUALI'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE

Spartacus

DESCRIBING THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS TO-DAY at 3-30 & 5-15.

Commencing next Saturday

The Universal Trump Serial

THE RED ACE

Featuring Marie Walcamp of Liberty Fame.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY COMEDY & REVUE CO. presents

THE SUCCESSFUL REVUELETTE

GO AS YOU PLEASE

Preceded by

HUGE VARIETIES

AT 10 TO-NIGHT AT 10

AT COLABA GYMNASIUM

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 AT GAIETY

FRIDAY, JULY 12th

GREAT GALA NIGHT

Opening Debut of

LA BELLE GLADY

Fascinating Soubrette and DANCER

AT 10 To-morrow Thursday AT 10

TOWN HALL

in aid of

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH B. P. WAR AND RELIEF FUND

SPECIAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE

by

THE GAIETY CO.

assisted by LOCAL AMATEURS

Prices Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Tickets at the Gaiety, Cornaglia and Monginis.

IN FULL SWING!

The current week—the Id Mubarak week—has turned out to be a record week of Triumph. The special Triple Programme presented by special request, at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

continues to draw every evening bumper houses.

To start with you have

"THE SCRAPPERS"

a wonderous two-reel Drama of excitement and interest, that call for prolonged and repeated applause.

Then there is

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

6,000 feet of unmitigated enthusiasm.

And to top all these, you are confronted by

"MARRIAGE BY ACCIDENT!"

(Don't startle! It's only on the screen!—a Comedy, that will make a cat laugh!)

On Id-Mubarak Day Six Shows as follows:—

THREE PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS at 2; 3-30; 5-15; p.m. (S. T.) Other shows as usual, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On Vasi-Id Day Five Shows as follows:—

TWO PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.). Other shows as usual: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The break in the monsoon persists generally, except in north-east India and in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; local in Burma, United Provinces and Central India east. A few falls also occured in the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Dibrugarh two inches; Tezpur four; Cox's Bazar six; Chittagong three; Dinajpur five; Jalpaiguri and Chaibassa two; Sambalpur and Purnea one and a half; and Rorkee two.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the United Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of considerable severity at its origin about a thousand miles away was recorded in Simla Seismograph at 15-55 yesterday afternoon.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity was felt here at about twenty minutes after four this afternoon. The shock lasted fully two minutes with a slight damage to landed property. The shock was felt in Assam and the districts in Eastern Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th July 1918.	Total since 1st June 1918 to 9th July.	June 1st to 9th July. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.0	13.56	25.54	16.34
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.0	12.32	23.83	18.65
Esplanade [Gck. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.2	13.13	23.83	18.67
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.0	15.52	24.74	18.4

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.741 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.807 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
Minimum do. do.	80.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	151 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.74 "
Do. do. year	26.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	9	0	16a	29	1	9	m 5	24	15	8
							6	29a	18	2
Wed.	10	m 0	10	26	6	10	m 6	3	16	0
		0	49a	28	11		7	2a	17	11
Thur	11	m 0	50	26	6	11	m 6	38	16	6
		1	29a	28	6		7	35a	17	10
Fri.	12	m 1	27	26	2	12	m 7	10	17	2
		1	49a	27	11		8	7a	17	11
Sat.	13	m 2	2	25	9	13	m 7	41	17	11
		2	16a	27	4		8	40a	18	2
Sun.	14	m 2	39	25	3	14	m 8	15	18	9
		3	42a	26	8		9	14a	18	4
Mon.	15	m 3	20	24	9	15	m 8	54	19	8
		3	10a	26	1		9	52a	18	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July	9 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m	7h. 20m
"	10 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m	7h. 20m
"	11 (Thursday)	6h. 8m	7h. 20m
"	12 (Friday)	6h. 9m	7h. 20m
"	13 (Saturday)	6h. 9m	7h. 20m.
"	14 (Sunday)	6h. 9m	7h. 20m.
"	15 (Monday)	6h. 9m	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.2m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. In the east and the north Punjab humidity continues below normal and day temperature in moderate or considerable excess. Night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0-32in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and in excess at Ajmer.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana except in the eastern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature continues in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature and humidity do not differ appreciably from the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Conditions are similar to those obtaining yesterday and Cawnpore is the only station reporting an appreciable fall of rain.

Isolated showers may occur in the Central Provinces and the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 9th of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total. 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th July)	93.2	87.9	59	..	..	..
Jask	102.0	86.2	49	..	..	—0.07
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th July)	109.1	95.7	95?	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.2	86.8	71	..	..	—1.18
Rawalpindi	107.4	85.6	58	..	2.69	—0.15
Lahore	108.8	85.6	56	..	1.83	—1.52
Hissar	108.3	87.2	47	..	0.40	—2.40
Ambala	104.9	81.1	61	..	2.11	—4.17
Delhi	102.0	81.5	70	..	2.06	—3.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.3	86.0	53	..	0.44	—2.68
Mainpuri	103.5	79.2	71	..	1.85	—3.21
Jhansi	97.4	81.6	66	..	3.66	—1.57
Cawnpore	97.2	77.1	84	0.32	4.76	—0.10
Allahabad	98.7	78.3	79	0.06	5.71?	+0.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.3	83.0	60	..	0	—0.39
Karachi	88.4	81.6	82	..	0	—1.31
Ajmer	99.4	79.0	61	..	1.53	—2.14
Jalpore	99.5	79.0	60	..	0.52	—3.87
Kotah	97.2	80.6	60	..	5.87	+0.63
Mount Abu	78.6	65.4	92	..	5.92	—5.06
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	81.3	77	..	0.19	—3.67
Dwarka	86.3	81.7	79	..	0.02	—4.16
Veraval	88.3	81.6	81	..	4.92	—0.57
Rajkot	95.1	75.4	67	..	5.94	—1.13
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	78.7	77	..	2.64	—4.02
Surat	87.8	79.9	78	..	10.64	—2.66
Ahmedabad	99.8	79.0	76	..	2.78	—4.92
Deesa	95.0	80.4	77	..	3.08	—1.33
Neemuch	89.8	75.2	70	..	11.26	+5.14
Indore	84.5	74.1	92	..	5.18	—3.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	76.9	75	..	8.12	—4.24
Saugor	89.0	76.0	74	..	9.07	—1.15
Hoshangabad	87.1	76.2	76	..	7.23	—3.11
Khandwa	89.3	77.5	69	..	7.09	—3.54
Akola	92.1	72.6	75	..	5.96	—1.44
Amraoti	90.8	77.3	68	..	9.64	+0.61
Nagpur	91.1	78.0	76	..	14.31	+1.66
Chanda	91.0	77.4	83	..	13.58	+2.46
Raipur	87.8	75.9	81	..	23.32	+16.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	80.6	81	..	13.56	—13.68
Ratnagiri	86.7	78.1	84	0.07	28.24	—13.82
Marmugao	86.4	..	88	0.07	24.78	—20.47
Karwar	85.8	78.0	90	0.02	31.47	—19.20
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	74.2	60	..	2.02	—3.97
Ahmednagar	88.8	70.8	64	..	1.04	—4.07
Poona	86.5	72.3	72	..	1.43	—5.41
Sholapur	91.7	68.7	68	..	1.04	—5.03
Bijapur	89.5	69.2	75	..	0.68	—3.22
Belgaum	77.0	66.8	92	0.07	6.14	—6.29
Aurangabad	90.9	71.0	71	..	1.79	—5.44
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.4	74.0	69	..	7.09	—3.09
Hyderabad	92.5	74.6	75	..	3.49	—3.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	77.4	71	..	33.89	—15.57
Calicut	86.8	77.3	86	..	21.06	—12.99
Cochin	87.7	76.5	80	0.03	18.69	—17.76
Colombo	87.1	79.1	80	..	5.13	—4.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	78.5	70	..	3.98	—2.10
Bellary	94.3	74.2	60	..	0.35	—2.14
Cuddapah	95.1	80.3	64	..	1.44	—3.71
Madras	90.3	78.9	68	..	2.16	—0.79
Bangalore	86.9	64.0	79	..	1.85	—2.37
Coimbatore	94	72.0	80	..	0.13	—1.94
Trichinopoly	102	78.4	51	..	1.21	—1.62
Negapatam	99	78.6	69	..	1.47	—0.35

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th July, 1918, was 29.968 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage, etc.), a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency BATALA (India.)

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CONSTIPATION

"Constipation is Man's Deadliest Enemy" says Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

There is not a single (ailment) complaint with a man or woman which is not due to Constipation or Sluggishness of the Bowels, and yet, alas! how many persons have ever secured complete relief, much less a permanent cure!!

The reason is not difficult to understand. All Catharties given by the Medical Faculty to move the bowels have been found invariably useless in chronic constipation—Sait, Castor Oil, Rhubarb, Jalap, Mercury, Aloes, etc., are now condemned by advanced Medical Men, as being positively Harmful. "These Drugs do not remove the cause of constipation and as a rule make one, worse constipated and ill"

It is this Auto-Intoxication or Self Poisoning that brings on men and women such Acute Complaints as Appendicitis, Fevers, Colds, Catarrhs, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis and a host of other minor ailments, found every day in every home in civilized countries. THIS IS NOT ALL.

The Female Sex who suffer most from Constipation, are being unnecessarily operated upon by Surgeons, as if they were suffering from some Womb-complaint, thereby getting themselves often unsexed, and becoming devoid of Motherhood any longer—which the poor Women could have easily avoided—if they would only cleanse their bowels.

Some one will ask: Is there any special Method to cleanse the bowels, without having the after-effects as with the Drugs! The answer is:

There is always a best way of doing everything and the best way to cleanse the body of this foul poison

is to employ the: J B. L. Cascade—

a most Ingenious, handy, compact Apparatus, the only appliance ever specially constructed for internal Bath, or the Intestine Cleanser.

The J B L Cascade (which is a Rubber Bag on which you only sit) applies (Hydrant) water at the seat of impacted mass, liquifying it, when it is expelled instantly with a pleasurable feeling, and the Intestine cleansed off at once. This is done, without the slightest discomfort, or assistance from a Doctor or trained nurse, giving Swift and Certain Relief, not only from Constipation, but also stopping all other Acute Diseases, at once.

Please note that the J B L Cascade is meant not only for the Sick, but for all average healthy persons also, to keep them always in health and Joy, Beauty and Life.

Thousands of J B L Cascade are now used all over the world.

Complete outfit in a box Rs. 45.

Send for Free Booklets "Health Catechism" and also "The What, The Why, The Way of Internal Bath" by Chas A. Tyrrell, M.D. of New York (enclosing One Anna Stamp for Postage.)

B. P. MADON.

Health Home, Santa Cruz.

Sole Agent for India and Burma.

Note:—Cascade-Treatment given for a small charge at our Bombay Branch, 297, Hornby Road, Fort, 2nd Floor.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

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SWADESHI SOAPS

THE

Hindustan Soap & Candle Works, Ltd.,

WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY.

prepares best kinds of Bar and Toilet Soaps, free from animal fat.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Special rates for Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents.

For further particulars apply.

Rs. 7-8 SUMMER SUIT

Kossi Silk sufficient for one suit for Rs. 7-8 and upwards.

Pure Kossi Silk complete for one suit for Rs. 16-8 and upwards.

PADDY SILK Mfg., Co.,

BENARES CITY.

What Mr. S. P. Ormerod, Principal Government Central Weaving Institute Benares says:—

I have seen the samples of your silk and Mercerised Cloth. They are well woven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and its prices are reasonable.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most unga-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

L. H. SELLER, Depot 11, SAMTA. BENGAL.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value ..	22.29
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis spot ..	28.82
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	July 26.83; Oct. 24.29; Jan. 23.65; July 27.06; Oct. 23.23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.93
Aug.	20 85
Sept.	19.75
Oct.	19.13
Nov.	18.75

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
July	21.24

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21 99
Aug.	20 93
Sept.	19 85
Oct.	19 24
Nov.	18.87

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.44

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	28.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 5th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16 03
" " Fully Good	16.78
" " Fine	17.28
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17 88
" " Fully Good	18.03
" " Fine	19.13
" Broach Good	21.00
" Fully Good	21.25
" Fine	21.50
" Scinde Good	16.03
" Fully Good	16.78
" Fine	17.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 5th:

	Bales
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	48 000
" Imports	27 000
" Stock	241,000
Actual Weekly Sales	9,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
" " " 6 " ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	65½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 5th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New.	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	680
Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers do do July-Sept Sellers	14 15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Value ..	17/3

Little more freight available for Calcutta but none for Bombay and Karachi.

Tone:—Very quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Paid	2/3

Tone:—Steady.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Large ready Stocks

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)

Minilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.

High class English Steam Packings all sorts.

Galvanized Pipes.

Lowest price,

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 723. The Marwadi bazaar opened firm at Rs. 727 and advanced to Rs. 730, remaining steady at this price for some time. At Colaba business was done at the opening of the market at Rs. 727½ and after fluctuations closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton has been firm with a good demand for stapled styles and prices are higher. Holders are stiff and in many cases are waiting for a further advance.

The market will be closed to-morrow for Ramzan-Id.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	..	Rs. 732
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	..	..	" 736
" M. G. Oomptа	"	..	..	" 778
" " Westerns	"	..	..	" 748

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8TH JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		581	456	516	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		616	551		"
Sawginned Dharwar				736	"
M.G. Westerns ..				744	"
M.G. Coompta ..				777	"
M.G. Bagalkot				751	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			747		"
M.G. Anjar ..			762		"
M.G. Mundra			775		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan ..			740		"
Laktar Ginned ..			740		"
M.G. Athni Miraj ..				775	"
M.G. Broach ..		730	720	710	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th July 1918

Cotton	8 219 bales
Wheat	169 8 cwts
Linseed	3 998 "
Rape, &c	693 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1 934 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3 305 "
Rice	7 686 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2 960 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	2 743 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 8th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	586	555	515	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	..	585	550	..	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.).	..	..	740	730	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	728	718	708	..	.. Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	745	735	.. Ready
Wathla (M.G.) ..	..	..	675	..	.. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	750	735 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	742	727 Ready
Mundra (M.G.) ..	..	..	775	..	.. Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	775	760 Ready
Anmi-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	775	765 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 9th, 1918—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Mail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-72 ..	0 0 0	7 3 0
" Cawapore 70-72 ..	53 0 0	7 3 0
" Karachi Rangin ..	0 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 7 0	....
" Cawnpore ..	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawapore ..	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	8 5 0
" Thin ..	7 9 0	7 14 0
Reelseed, White 85.15 ..	14 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25 ..	....	....
" Gajar 50.50 ..	....	....
" Black ..	....	....
Poppyseed, White ..	11 0 0	....
Groundnut ..	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	....
Barley ..	36 8 0	....
Castorseed ..	53 0 0	11 4 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	8 6 9	
Linseed Sept. ..	9 2 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay July 9th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 18 ..	1— 0— 9
Chapuri No 16 ..	0 15 15
Simplex No. 10 ..	0 15 14
Edward No. 10 ..	0 15 11
Light House No. 64. ..	0 15 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9th 1918.

	Market Rate.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 5 15½
" Demand ..	1 5 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s ..	1 5 7
Fcs. Demand ..	203
American Dollars ..	2/9
Hongkong " ..	218½
Shanghai ..	312½
Japan ..	147
Singapore ..	185½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 9.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-1-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-1-9.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 138¾.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 217¼.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour in the morning and was steady to firm.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2370, Swan 772-8, Standard 2110, Simplex 1047/8, Pearls 705, Morarji 3625, M. Petit 2665, Madhowji 2970, Luxmi Cotton 1890, Kohinoor 1765, Kastoorchand 1660, Indore-Malwa 382/8, Indian Bleaching 202/8, Fazulbhoy 980/8, David 660, Currimbhoy 455/8, Crescent 303/12, Colaba 1620, Century 545, Central India 2885, Bombay United 1135, Bombay Dyeing 1720, Vishnu 850, Katni ord 270, Katni defd. 1395, Tata O. 248/12, Tata Old D. 1175, Alcocks 845, Bombay-Burma 640, Bombay Tram 372-8, Bombay Steam 367/8.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2370, Swan 775, Standard 2112-8, Simplex 1050, Pearls 705, Morarji 3700, M. Petit 2760, Madhowji 2975, Fazulbhoy 977-8, Kohinoor 1780, Kastoorchand 1610, Indore-Malwa 382-8, Indian Bleaching 200, David 660, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 325, Century 542-8, Central India 2885, Bombay United 1125, Bombay Dyeing 1740, Katni ord. 272-8, Katni defd. 1340, Bombay-Burma 637-8, Bombay Tram 372-8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Market for jute mill shares was not at all well patronized, buyers being conspicuous by their absence and there was a lack of support both outside and inside. Coal shares ruled less buyoant and in some instances showed a set back, Sendras and Teetulmuris being quoted lower, while Raneegunge ipmroved its position. Miscellaneous section was well patronised, favourite stocks realising full rates. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15, Bilbera 8-8, Bansjorah 21, Bengal Bhatdee 11-12, Bengal Giridih 26-8, Bhalgora 35-12, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25, Bokaro Jherriah 9, Burrakur 47, Burra Dhemo 12-12, Churulia 20, Deoli 52, Gopalichuck 13-10, Ghusick 20-8 Jainty Central 17-12, Jainty West 16, Jumoni 13-8, Kinuri 12, Kuardi 20, Lakurka 44, New Kajorah 1-12, p, New Kesurgarh 21-12, New Kendah 12-4, New Tetturya 17-12, Nod ha 18-8, Northern 16-10, Ondal (ord) 35 4, Phularitand 11-8, Raneegunge 47-8, Sendra 25-8, Satpukuria 12-4, Sowardih 19-4, Standard (ord) 50, Teetulmuri 20-8, Western 25-4.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 293, Alliance (ord) 643, Bally 240-8, Barnagore (ord) 134, Budge Budge (ord) 607, Fort William (ord) 408, Kamarhatty (ord) 763, Kanknarrah (ord) 800, Naihati (ord) 735.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-8, Bengal Brass 29-8, Behar Oil 50 Britannia Biscuits 12-8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 230, Kumardhubi Engineering 52, Kalyanpur Lime 19-8, Sirpur Valley Saw Mills 26.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-4 to 65-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 66 to 66-4.

REGISTRATION OF PIECEGOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

A scheme has been prepared for the registration of piecegoods for despatch by rail from Calcutta. A small committee consisting of three members of piecegoods sub-committee of the Bengal Chamber and three members of Marwari community has been formed which propose to open a register for the de patch of piecegoods by rail. The committee will examine all forwarding notes and reject or pass them after examination. The Director of Civil Supplies will issue certificates for piecegoods registered by the committee and the East Indian Railway will only accept goods for which a certificate has been issued.

AMERICANS AND BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of even date, "Atropos" contributes a statement so wholly at variance with truth as I know it, and so grossly unfair to my fellow countrymen as to call for correction.

Under the paragraph in Random Jottings headed "Out of evil ariseth good," he asserts that on Independent Day Americans formerly used to burn the British Flag throughout our country.

I cannot know the source of his mis information, but having been born in America of a family which settled there after emigrating from England in the 16th century, I never have seen nor heard of one single act of vandalism of the sort described, though I have participated in celebrations of Independence Day in many of our States.

The only approach to it within my memory which covers the past 25 years, was once at a pro-Irish meeting held in New York City on a certain March 17th about 17 years ago, organized by Irishmen (not Americans) and attended chiefly by foreigners when the British Flag having been offered some affront the police intervened and removed it from the hall. March 17th is not the American Independence Day, let me point out, and the New York newspapers condemned the attempted act of discourtesy with unanimity the next day.—Yours, etc.

AMERICAN.

Bombay, July 7.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 8th July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mid. & Low Colaba ..	1	1
Fort, Northern	2	1
Total	3	2
SMALL-POX	Nil	1
CHOLERA	1	Nil
	1918.	1917. 1916
Total Mortality ..	185	84 70

MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

REASONS FOR DELAY IN RESUMPTION OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Discussing the general military situation in Europe, a military on-looker says: Thanks to our new system of command the French and the Italian theatres of war have become one front for the Allies and should no longer be considered separately. As for the operations of the Central Powers, they have long been under the control of the General who has had to come to the rescue of her Austrian ally against Russia, Servia, Rumania, and Italy in turn.

The two main questions of military importance are now:—(1) What will be the enemy attitude on the Italian front? (2) When will the next German offensive begin on the western front? With regard to (1) it has been reported that the German General Otto von Below has been placed in commend of the Austrian forces. General Otto von Below has commanded the armies on the Russian, Serbian, Italian and French fronts and is looked upon as one of the best of the German leaders, especially in the offensive against Italy last autumn and in the German attacks this year in northern France. If the report is true, it may indicate a fresh offensive against Italy. Any offensive on a large scale by the Austrian army alone and unaided is unlikely for a long time and the despatch of German reinforcements would be essential to success. In spite of the consequent dislocation of German plans on the western front, German aid to Austria must be considered quite possible and even probable in view of the importance of keeping up the Austrian moral and of preventing Austria from making a separate peace. In any case the Allies are well prepared for any move by the enemy on this front and the French, British and American troops are all available to cooperate with the gallant Italian army which is now full of confidence.

Delay in the resumption of the German offensive on the western front has caused much surprise, but it is really quite natural. Among its main contributory causes are the following:—(a) Time necessary for the preparation of any offensive on a large scale. (b) Depletion of reserves owing to huge losses. (c) Necessity for training the new troops in offensive tactics. (d) Possible despatch of reinforcements to Italy.

OVER A MILLION AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Deterioration of the morale in the German army may be setting in and the arrival of strong American reinforcements is bound to have some effect on the hostile plans. It is possible that our recent advances have upset some of the enemy's arrangements for attack. In any case, delay is most disadvantageous to the Germans and every day increases our relative strength as compared with theirs. The rapidity with which the Americans are coming over to the battle front is really marvellous. In June more than a quarter of a million sailed for France and there are now over a million Americans in France. In the last three months nearly three-quarters of a million American soldiers have crossed the Atlantic. The United States of America now have an army of nearly two and a quarter millions with the colours as against two hundred and twelve thousand only fourteen months ago, an increase of a thousand per cent. This is a wonderful performance but it has been exceeded by the American shipbuilding.

SHIPING ACHIEVEMENTS.

In June ships of a total tonnage of 280,000 were produced. On July 4th, i.e., on one day the Americans launched no less than a hundred ships amounting to half a million tons. As against these figures it should be noted that since the beginning of war only 352,000 tons of American shipping have been sunk by German submarines. Failure of submarinism is further shown by the fact that since the entry of the United States of America into the war only 391 American soldiers have been lost at sea, including losses by accidents, storms, and submarines. Other events of importance have been the death of the Sultan of Turkey, the activity of Czecho-Slovaks (Bohemians, Croats, Slavs, Bosnians etc., all Austrian subjects, prisoners of war) in Russia, murder of the German Ambassador in Moscow, sinking of the Llandovery Castle, the proposed German expedition to Murman coast, Scheidemann's threat that German socialists will vote against the German budget, discontent of Bulgaria, difficulties created between Austria and Germany by the Polish question, reductions of bread rations in Austria, of potato rations in Germany and renewed strikes in Austria.

SITUATION VIEWED WITH SATISFACTION.

It is, therefore, clear that although no decisive military operations have taken place, the events of the last week have been of considerable importance. In most cases the effect of these occurrences is too uncertain and problematical to discuss in a short article. One thing is, however, certain, that the sinking of the Llandovery Castle besides being a foul crime is a serious mistake for Germany and will have the effect of steeling the determination of many millions of British, Americans, French and other Allies to continue the war until the complete defeat of Germany and permanent abolition of her methods of waging war. In general, the military situation is good and improving steadily in view of the rapid arrival of Americans and of our immense superiority to the Central Powers in manpower and material resources.

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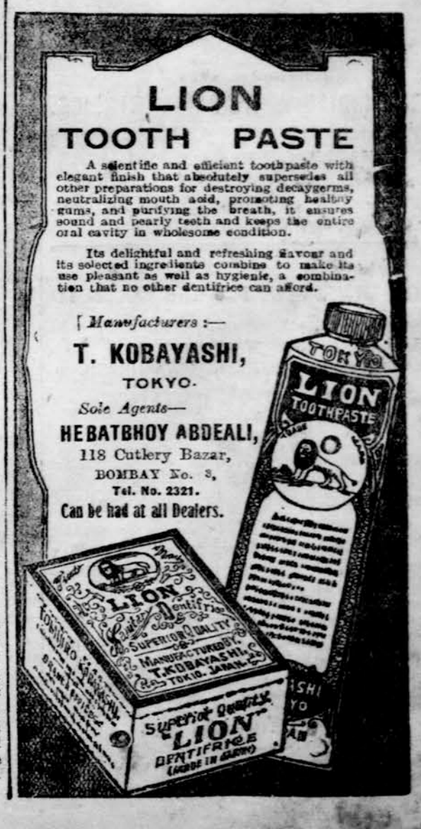

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Ramzan-Id.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Meeting, Presidency Association Rooms.
Cricket Match: Bombay Gymkhana v. Willingdon Spots Club.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Seva Sadan Society, 10th Anniversary, Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Presentation of Congratulatory Address to Sir Lawless Hepper, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-20 p.m. (B.T.).
Elphinstone College Concert, Excelsior Theatre 4-30 to 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubia, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 14th July, 1918. Registered Letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July, 1918.

MONDAY, July 15.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillip's & Co. Matinee at 5 and night at 9-30 p.m. "The Aristocrat."
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of week-end (EFM) and deferred traffic for Mesopotamia has been resumed.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The third annual general meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday, 14th instant at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to large amount of extra traffic thrown on the Eastern Cable Company's lines by interruption of the Pacific route, telegrams for the United Kingdom and beyond via Eastern are subject to very heavy delay.

PURSE AS WELL AS SERVANT MISSING

Mr. A. S. Huard, Chief Carriage Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, has reported to the Police the loss of a purse containing G. C. notes of Rs. 1,000 and a railway pass from his house at Byculla. A newly engaged servant has also disappeared at the same time.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubia, Bushire, Charbar and Posni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 14th July, 1918. Registered Letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July, 1918.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The staff of the Administrative Offices, G. I. P. Railway, will present an Address of Congratulation to Sir Lawless Hepper in honour of the Knighthood conferred on him by his Majesty the King-Emperor, to-morrow at 5 p.m., in the Board Room, Victoria Terminus. Mr. A. C. Rumboll will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Poona Branch of the Students' Federation was held on Sunday last at the New Poona College at 5-45 p.m. Mr. P. M. Limaye presided.

An executive committee consisting of the following persons with powers to add was appointed for the second convention. Messrs. M. N. Kamat, V. S. Divekar, V. G. Gadgil, C. M. Jagatiani, R. S. Vaidya, R. P. Kanhere and Mrs. Kamala Bai Deshpande.

Messrs. D. V. Nayak and C. R. Oza, were elected on the constitution revision committee, while a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. V. G. Gadgill, R. P. Kanhere, V. D. Nayak and V. S. Divekar (secy) was appointed to draft the constitution of the students' cooperative union and to report on 21st July. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday the 21st instant.

UNITED INTERCESSION FOR THE WAR.

FORTHCOMING ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

In view of the fact that we are about to enter upon the fifth year of war the various Christian religious organisations at work in Bombay held a meeting on Monday evening at Wilson College, Chaupati, there being present representatives of the clergy, missionaries and Indian pastors of the city, leaders of the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the Missionary Settlement for University Women. In the absence of the Bishop of Bombay, who from Kashmir wired his full sympathy with the objects of the meeting, the Rev. W. F. H. Hamerton, Cathedral Chaplain, was called to the chair. The opinion was unanimously expressed that the impressive service of united intercession held in the Bombay Cathedral last January in connection with the Universal Week of Prayer on Faith and Order had been so fruitful of good in drawing together Christians of all creeds and races as to encourage the holding of a similar service in connection with the war. It was, therefore, unanimously resolved that a service of united intercession for all the Churches, European and Indian, should be held on Saturday, August 3, 1918, the day previous to the fourth anniversary of the war. On the chairman intimating that the Bombay Cathedral would be available as on the former occasion, the offer was most gratefully accepted, providing, as St. Thomas' Cathedral does, the best possible meeting place for all Christian people. The Bishop himself hopes to be back in Bombay by that date and to take part in the service.

On hearing from the First Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, chairman of the Religious Work Committee of the Y.M.C.A., about the monthly intercession meetings held in Queen's Hall, London, attended by representatives of all churches, it was decided that the forthcoming Cathedral Service be the inaugural service of a series of monthly services for united intercession for the war to be held in the various Churches of the city and to be attended by all races and denominations of Christian people. A representative committee was appointed with the Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Robert Money School, and the Rev. John Mackenzie, Wilson College, in charge of the arrangements, to work out the details of the Cathedral Service on August 3 and of the series to follow.

It is hoped that all Christian communities out of Bombay will seek to organize similar anniversary meetings in their own centres.

FIRE IN BHENDY BAZAR.

DAMAGE TO A FOUR-STORIED HOUSE

A serious fire took place on Tuesday morning in a four-storied house in Bhendy Bazar which was attended with some risk to the inmates. At the very outset the staircase was on fire and the only means of communication was thus cut off. The Babula Tank Fire Station under Mr. Whiting rendered great assistance by pitching the fire escape on the third floor. He, however, found nobody there, as the occupants had managed to get down. There was one Mahomedan woman of fifty who had not been able to get out, but she jumped from the second floor on the roof of an adjoining building; she, however, did not receive any injuries.

The house belongs to one Nizamudin Gulamhussein, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 3,500. The cause of the fire is ascribed to pressing of electric wires.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY LICENSES.

ABOUT RS. 75,000 FOR 31 SHOPS

Thirty-one new toddy shops to be opened in different localities of Bombay, were put for auction at the Town Hall, yesterday, by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Bombay, who was assisted by Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Excise.

There was a keen competition and the bids in many cases, starting from Rs. 500 closed to between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000. The total amount realised by the auction is approximately ¾ lakh of rupees.

The licenses granted for the shops are for a period of eight months only, viz., from August 1st, 1918 to March 31st, 1919.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

E. D. SASSOON CO. CLUB V C, NATIONAL BANK C. CLUB.

The above game was played on Saturday last at the Oval and resulted in a win for the E. D. Sassoon & Co. by 49 runs:—

The scores:—

E. D. SASSOON & CO. C. CLUB.

Messrs. M D Pai 39; G R Dharadhar 1; M David 5; B M Jadhav 10; R Isaac 0; A M Chinoy 9; U J Shroff 2; A Nissim 0; D S Moses 0; H N Thanavala 0; R S Reuben 1; extras 6; total 74.

NATIONAL BANK C. CLUB.

Messrs. B D Pai 4; G B Hegde 5; Edekar 1; Sullock 0; Naik 3; Petir 0; Dinshaw 0; Raja 0; Sahiar 4; Anandrao 3; Engineer 2; extras 3; total 25.

THE SION UNION C. C. V THE DADAR BHANDARWADA C. CLUB.

The above match was played on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the Sion Union Cricket Club by 8 runs:—

The scores:—

THE SION UNION C. C.

Messrs. J L Pereira 6; M K Dalvi 5; G A Dalvi 19; Y B Sakpal 3; B M Vaidya 0; D M Varerkar 11; M J Rawal 9; S R Masurkar 2; P V Vaupal 1; A Pereira 1; S B Chavan 0; extras 4; total 61.

THE DADAR BHANDARWADA C. C.

Messrs. S T Purao 0; D K Keluskar 5; D N Churij 0; J J Churij 1; K N Churij 1; R D Gowly 3; R G Churij 28; P G Dadarkar 2; H B Raut 8; W L Naik 8; N N Gowly 1; extra 1; total 53.

FUNCTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CONSPIRACY TO SHUT OUT CORPORATION'S VIEWS.

SIR D. E. WACHA LEAVES BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board considered the report of the Special Committee to draft a reply to Government in connection with the Municipal representation re-tranference to the Municipality of the powers and duties vested in the Improvement Trust. The report stated:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The issue raised by the Corporation, and dealt with at considerable length, is in reality comparatively simple. The proposal is that Government should transfer to the Corporation the functions which the Trustees have so far discharged on principles thoroughly approved by Government, mainly on the lines of indirect slum improvement, the Corporation having in the past consistently favoured direct methods which Government have held that the Trustees were right to postpone.

The opinion of the Trustees is that the demolition of insanitary areas on any considerable scale must lead to increased congestion in other parts of the town, if undertaken before adequate facilities have been provided for the expansion of the City; and, that, whilst small direct improvement schemes may, in the meantime, be carried out in certain cases with advantage, it is necessary always to keep in view the fact that there can be no real relief from slum conditions without the prior diffusion of the population over a wider area, a policy involving, as an essential preliminary, the provision of improved communications.

The Corporation, on the other hand, has consistently opposed the important street schemes put forward by the Trust, without which any effective expansion of the City is impossible, and has emphatically declared itself in favour of a policy of concentrating mainly on the demolition of insanitary areas, as the best means of improving the slums of Bombay.

The apprehension would therefore appear to be justified that if the work of the Trust were handed over to them the Corporation might adopt a policy which the Trustees believe must ultimately produce the opposite effect to that which the Trust was created to secure, besides resulting in a progressive increase in the value of property, and consequently of the rents which the poor have to pay. Apart from this the Trustees consider that they have grounds for the suggestion that the hesitation which has marked the prolonged attempts of the Corporation to amend the Municipal building bye-laws is an indication that the Corporation, as constituted, is unsuited to deal, without embarrassment and delay, with many of the problems which the exercise of the functions of the Improvement Trust must constantly present.

The Trustees fully admit that the improvement of the City falls properly within the sphere of Municipal Government, but, for the reasons briefly indicated in this letter, they are unable to advise Government that it would be in the interests of the City of Bombay that the work of the Trust should be transferred to the Municipality forthwith.

DISSENTIENTS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

The above is the majority report, and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta dissented from it.

Mr. Orr: Shall I say that the draft report is passed?

Mr. C. V. Mehta said so far as he could see the chairman held certain views regarding rents, and he thought that the duties of the Trust should be handed over with certain safeguards. Mr. Orr wanted the Municipal bye-laws to be amended. He (Mr. Mehta) thought the dissentients had been placed in a rather disadvantageous position.

The Chairman said it was open for him to move any amendment he liked.

Mr. Mehta said if the Chairman had followed the usual procedure there would have been a larger minority against the report

REPORT BASED ON A "FALLACIOUS ISSUE."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said none of the Trustees, except the members of the Corporation knew the history of the matter from the beginning. Everything was done in a most unconstitutional manner in the Trust, and the majority of the members were inspired by the official chairman. He moved an amendment: "That the Board regret they are unable to accept the conclusion arrived at by a majority of the Special Committee in their draft report based as it is on a fallacious issue totally unwarranted by the facts and arguments urged in the letter of the President of the Corporation to Government."

The Chairman moved that the majority report be adopted.

He then declared that Sir Dinshaw's amendment could not be accepted.

Then Sir Dinshaw moved another amendment recording the report. This was, however, rejected.

Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved an amendment recording the report and stating that the Trustees agreed that the work of improving the city fell within the sphere of the Municipality, and they also agreed to the representation of the Municipality.

This was also rejected by a majority.

SIR DINSHAW LEAVES THE MEETING.

Sir Dinshaw left the meeting at this stage, and said there was a conspiracy to shut out the Corporation's views.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved a similar amendment, but it fared no better fate.

The original motion, approving of the report, was then passed.

"DRUNKEN SOLDIERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that your correspondent, Mr. Kalidas, has stirred up a Hornets' (Tommys') nest by an innocent letter. It is strange to find his antagonists defending positive immorality and it is natural that they should attack him incognito, a man, who has dared to give his name.

Field service does not entitle one to indulge in frolics of barbarism and Field service does not give one a license to harass one's fellow creatures. A breach of discipline is more conspicuous in a soldier than in a layman and that explains Mr. Kalidas' effusion.—Yours, etc.,

KASHINATH LUXMAN.

Thakurdwar Road,
Bombay, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th instant I was pleased to see two replies to the letter of the worthy "Manmathry Kalidas," which appeared in your esteemed paper of the 7th instant, with reference to that Social Disciplinarian and his views of the "white skinned" and drunken Tommy: but though the replies of "A Gunner, R.F.A." and "A Reader" were essentially true, yet they were not strong enough in their condemnation of the authors of that vile calumny of our Tommy from the Leave Camps; I wonder what motive lay behind "Kalidas's" mind, when he wrote such baseless insinuations! Does *he know* what *service* is up in Meso? Does *he know* the longing for a month's *freedom* of action? Does *he understand* the effects of a slight spree, on the constitution of those who have been for the greater part of three years without stimulants? And does he appreciate the *fact* that the percentage of such cases of drunkenness, is as low as 1 per cent.? I wonder how many civilians in this country imbibe to the extent of speechless and helpless intoxication: I am afraid that "Kalidas" would find the percentage of such as high as 40 per cent. In fact, he has only to go to some of those social gatherings (of which he must be a shining light) to see the truth of my remarks. Then there is an excuse for that poor "white-skinned" reprobate, for he cannot get away to any place that he wishes; but is compelled to spend his *month's leave* (and his credits) in Camp on Station leave, which affords no greater scope of enjoying oneself than spending your money at the Canteen or Supper Bar (which by the way, are conducted by one of the biggest systems of fraud and robbery: not to be classed on the same level as those called "fruit-robbers" by that judge of human character: the worthy "Kalidas").

By the way of comparisons, allow me to refer to that item of news "European sits on Mahomedan," which appears in your valuable columns of the 8th instant, in which an official sits upon a Mahomedan, and then only apologises when he finds himself in "hot water" with those above. Even a Tommy under the influence of intoxicants would not be guilty of such a foul insult; though *perhaps*, he may have less sense of decency or social discipline: yet he is by far, more honourable than the highly esteemed "Kalidas," who by the way proves his gross ignorance of Tommy as a *man* and a soldier: Again, that added insult of naming the ignorant drunken soldier, as a "white-skinned" rogue, is proof also of our worthy "Kalidas's" low-bred opinions. The fact that our lads from Meso. are shunned and labelled to an outrageous extent by Europeans (both sexes) is an instance of injustice and calumny which calls for immediate redress; and it is no wonder that "black-skinned" calumniators of the "Kalidas" type, are to be found libelling troops who wear his Majesty's uniform, when they are shown such examples of good feelings towards Tommy, by the European resident in the cantonments of Kirkee and Poona, secure in their lofty ideas of superiority.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. V.

Kirkee, July 9.

[We regret we have not been able to allow space for the whole of the above letter.—Editor.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I followed with a good deal of interest the two letters which appeared in your Sunday issue, regarding the disorderly behaviour of a few British soldiers. This morning I was amused to read the defence put up by two of your correspondents in justifying such conduct. They wish us to tolerate such behaviour simply because Tommy Atkins has fought to save us from Prussian thraldom. We are very grateful for this. But surely this does not mean that because Tommy Atkins has rendered such noble service he expects a return, as your correspondent "A Reader" so unwisely hints; and which takes the shape of distributing thumps; or, what is daily becoming more common, he should, by way of relaxation, gently introduce his military malacca cane on to the backs of unoffending subjects of the realm, who happen to be in his way. Neither is it commonsense, leave alone common decency, to argue that as Tommy Atkins has been deprived, for many weary months, of the good things of life in the trenches, it is but natural (and sensible?) that he should, on his return on leave, avail himself of having, what is vulgarly termed, a "bust up." And, as night follows day, these affairs invariably lead these individuals to become gross and ungentlemanly in behaviour; for "when wine enters wisdom departs" as a Persian adage has it. In what light would this conduct be regarded, if those Indian soldiers on leave in London, attempted to behave in similar manner there? One would have thought that the horrors of the trenches should instil chastening and purifying thoughts, and not be made the excuse for conduct that can never be justified at any time. Tommy Atkins, like his countrymen, knows that the natives of this country are not a pugnacious race. They very rarely resent ill-treatment from white individuals, because of the funny state of affairs in this country. They pocket the insult, swallow their anger, and forget the blow with sublime fortitude. This should alone suffice to make Tommy Atkins, or any other, gentle and kind to his weaker fellowmen. If adopted, such chivalry will gladden the heart of yours, etc.,

ANOTHER READER.

[We cannot publish any more letters on this subject.—Editor.]

ALLEGED MURDER BY REVOLUTIONARY.

LAHARI ON TRIAL AT LUCKNOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The trial commenced to-day before Mr. H. R. Rutlege, City Magistrate, who has been specially deputed to hold a preliminary inquiry into the case of Sushil Chander Lahari, a Bengali youth, on the charge of murder, on 9th February last, of Vinayakrao Kaple, a Mahratta, who was an absconding accused in the Benares Conspiracy case.

Mr. C. Ross Alston, instructed by Superintendent C. E. W. Sands and assisted by Deputy Superintendent Mukerji of the C. I. D.; conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. N. K. Sanyal.

Mr. Alston in opening the case for the Crown said the man named Vinayakrao Kaple, who was a member of a revolutionary party in India, was shot in Lucknow City on the evening of the 9th February last. His body was found lying in a lane. A report was made to the Police Station. The body was subsequently taken to the mortuary. *Post mortem* was held on it and it was ascertained that he had been killed by revolver bullets. The Crown case was that the deceased and two others were at the spot when the accused and another man, who was also a member of a revolutionary party, Nripendra Nath Chakerbutty by name committed this murder. It was the murder of one member of the revolutionary party by two of his companions. What was the particular reason which led these two men to murder the deceased was not clear. It was best known to them. Before calling his evidence he however desired to prove that accused, Nripendra was still absconding.

ELABORATE PICKETTING.

Mr. Sands, examined by Mr. Alston, said he was in charge of this case and he had caused a search to be made for Nripendra in connection with this case. He had deputed his subordinates with men who could identity him to the Punjab and Central Provinces and he had had men who could identify him stationed at important railway junctions for a considerable time. Cawnpore, Agra, Benares, Muttra, Hatras, Aligarh had all been picketted. There was no place where he might be found which was not looked at. Besides his Benares address, witness knew of no other permanent address of the accused. From Benares, the accused had been absconding since December 1916. A proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 1,500 for the arrest of the accused had been issued.

The court being satisfied that the accused was absconding passed an order on the application of Mr. Alston under Section 512, and proceeded to record evidence against him in his absence. The evidence of the first information report and the finding of the corpse was then recorded.

Witnesses said about eight o'clock in the evening they heard three revolver shots in the vicinity of Aminabad and then heard a march of about three men from the spot. They repaired to the scene and discovered the corpse in a sitting posture with the head reclining on the parapet of "a chabutra". Report was then made to the police. Mr. B. C. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, who had gone to the spot on receipt of the news of the murder, deposed to his finding a discharged Mauser bullet in a wall, also the finding of certain articles on the person of the accused.

Sub-Inspector Nazimali deposed to finding the following articles on the person of deceased: a one hundred rupee note, one gold ring set with ruby white stone and crystal, four gold studs, one fancy wrist watch, one clasp knife, a few new coins containing Gwalior Pice. The witness also deposed to the finding of two revolvers, 219 rounds of Mauser ammunition and a mass of seditious literature, including bomb formulae in the accused's possession at the time of his arrest; a thermometre was found on the person of accused.

Mr. Alston said that certain letters he would prove, would show the accused's name amongst conspirators. At the time of his arrest accused gave a false name and said he was a Kayasth from Agra.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Mr. Stewart, Judicial Commissioner, today disposed of the appeal of same accused against his conviction and sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow under the Arms Act.

Mr. Satya Chander Mukerjee argued the appeal while the Government pleader appeared for the Crown. The evidence showed that while the police were investigating the Aminabad murder, they happened to arrest the accused and on his being searched two revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition were found in his possession. The defence contention was that the evidence about the discovery of arms was unsatisfactory.

After hearing arguments the Judicial Commissioner dismissed the appeal.

It has been decided in future that the General Officers Commanding Northern and Southern Commands, shall be responsible for all acting promotions in the British units under their commands.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of the subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 9th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,94,91,700
Bombay	4,66,07,200
United Provinces	1,38,14,800
Madras	1,20,74,800
Punjab	91,08,900
Minor Administrations	59,57,300
Burma	52,33,400
Central Provinces	22,94,500
Bihar and Orissa	12,98,800
Assam	2,57,000
Total.....Rs.	18,61,38,400

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, July 9th.		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 3,400 0	.. Rs.	74,700-7
Cash Certificates	„ 1,743-12	„	92 00 4
Total ..	5,143-12	..	1,66,700 4

GAEKWAD INVESTS 30 LAKHS IN WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, July 8.

His Highness the Maharaja Geakwad has taken War Loan of rupees thirty lakhs.

INTEREST ON G. P. NOTES

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce to the public that interest on Government Promissory Notes (including War Loan and War Bonds) can be made payable at sub-treasuries. Application for an order for the future payment of interest at a subtreasury should be made to the treasury on which the note is enfaced for payment.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

OPENING GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The I. F. A. Shield Competition which attracted record entries opened to-day in beautiful weather. Of the three matches played the Middlesex-Tajhat game drew the biggest crowd. The Tajhat men opened brilliantly, their inner left scoring with a beauty only four minutes from the start. The middlesex team indulged in too much short passing and thus threw away many good openings but they succeeded in equalising close upon time.

The extra time saw the Middlesex score twice. They thus ran out winners by three goals to one.

Kumartuli beat Cossipur Artillery by five goals to one and R. F. A. beat Sovabazar by two goals to one. Tajhat, Sovabazar and Kumartuli are Indian teams.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Nap of Ahmednagar seems to take exception to a little frank criticism which appeared in your esteemed paper re. The Compulsory Bible Teaching in the Wilson College. His petulant defence of this shameful and intolerant procedure—shameful and intolerant as seen in the light of 20th Century Civilization—is a little amusing.

Says he, "The Wilson College openly and notoriously inflicts compulsory Bible instruction. Then why do students join such a college?" Evidently, because the University requires students to attend a recognised Arts College for 65 days in the term. And there is an acknowledged scarcity of arts colleges. It is only when the other colleges refuse admission that the dregs go to the Wilson College. If the Elphinstone College can educate only 300 under-graduates and St. Xavier's not more, where are the rest to go. It is not fair to take advantage of their helplessness.

He says, the Wilson College is cheap,—that is the students must swallow Christianity to make up for the cheapness. But it is not so cheap as will be apparent from the comparative fee amounts of various Bombay University Colleges. The Elphinstone College has Rs. 64, the St. Xavier's Rs. 54, the Wilson has Rs. 51, the Baroda Rs. 36 and the Ahmedabad Rs. 32. The St. Xavier's and the Wilson Colleges are nearly on a par but the former had the generosity to throw off compulsory Bible instruction while the latter has the meanness to retain it.

Nap says that religious instruction is given in the Benares Hindu College and the Alighar Mahomedan College. But at these places it is *not compulsory* and besides these centres are representative, while Bombay is cosmopolitan.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. MEHTA.

Bhuleshwar, July 8.

Regarding the application under section 150 of the Indian Companies Act, filled by Mr. Dignasse, Official Liquidator of the People's Bank, against Lala Harkishen Lal, late Managing Director of that Bank, for recovery of debt including an interest amounting to about Rs. 20 lakhs, Justice Broadway has passed payment order for the entire amount, and rejecting Lala Harkishen Lal's prayer for a scheme of composition on the ground that Harkishen Lal had paid only about one lakh during the last four years and a half of liquidation, and that in the past he had not faithfully abided by the terms of agreement entered with the liquidators.

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THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

We shall commence to-morrow the publication of a series of special articles by the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" discussing and criticising in detail the proposals contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S. NARASHIMA CHARI.—The book can be obtained at Messrs. Taraporewala and Co., Medows St., Fort.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 10th July, 1918.

THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES.

In explaining their scheme of dual Government for the provinces, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford say frankly that they do not expect to find that the Committee,—which, as they propose, should be appointed to consider which of the provincial subjects should be "transferred" and what limitations should be placed upon the Ministers' complete control of them,—will transfer those departments "primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order." Nor do the authors of the scheme expect "the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of masses who may not be adequately represented in the new Councils, such, for example, as questions of land revenue or tenant rights." Now, bearing in mind the fact that over seventy per cent. of the country's population, being engaged in agriculture, are interested in questions of land revenue or tenant rights, this would mean that "matters which vitally affect the well-being" of the overwhelming majority of the people are still to be left to the mercies of irresponsible bureaucrats. Any scheme of reforms, which is based on such a negation of the fundamental principle of civilized government, namely, no taxation without representation, must obviously stand condemned as a scheme wrongly claiming to be a substantial step towards responsible Government. The claim of the people to a real and effective control of the executive in all matters of administration and in the raising and disposition of the country's revenues, is based on inherent right and its satisfaction is inconsistent with the setting up of any scheme of dual Government.

Putting this vital consideration aside for a moment, for the sake of argument, it is instructive as well important to examine again the exploded shibboleth, underlying the insistence of the authors that questions of land revenue and tenant rights should be left as they are, that is, to the unfettered control of irresponsible officialdom. This shibboleth is that not only are the educated classes not representatives of the "masses," but that they are also out of sympathy with the latter, whose interests can only with safety be left to the care of officials. The melancholy history of the Indian agriculture and revenue system under British rule gives the lie direct to this theory, the falsity of which was never more vividly and completely exposed than by the recent successful passive resistance movement in Kaira. Going further back, it is interesting to recall that the leading columns of the "Madras Mail" and the "Pioneer," where this shibboleth has, in recent years, been much in evidence, supply the most effective answer to it. In 1881, the "Madras Mail" thus described the Indian Civil Service which then disposed of, and still disposes of, the destiny of the ryot:

"The Board and the Government are petitioned: the two Europeans" (that is, the Assistant Collector and the Collector of the District, both members of the Indian Civil Service), "who are committed to certain opinions, are called upon for an explanation; and the Government and the Board" (of Revenue) "decline out of consideration for the feelings of these two officials,—those two servants of the public,—to hear what the petitioners have to say! The Board is composed exclusively of members of the distinguished service to which the two officials belong; and, with the exception of the Governor, the Government, so far as regards the Revenue administration, is similarly constituted. It is not surprising that men of the same service stand together and that whether the members of the Board or of the Government, they scorn to maintain so monstrous an idea as that *"one of us can do wrong."*

The "Pioneer" in 1882, in pointing out the complete isolation of the "rulers" and the "ruled," deplored "the fact that throughout the Indian official world ignorance prevails where exact knowledge is most desirable." "Men, who have the people and land under their control," it added, "often know little or nothing of the conditions of life of those whom they govern." The sufferings of the ryots of Kaira furnish the most recent and also one of the most deplorable instances of "the scorn to maintain so monstrous an idea as that 'one of us can do wrong'," on the part of "men, who have the people and land under their control" and who "know little or nothing of the conditions of life of those whom they govern."

The scorn and the consequent sufferings of the people persist because the monstrous system,—unheard of in any civilized country,—that the land tax should be left under the absolute discretionary control of the executive, persists. The lesson of the history of this question is the lesson of the history of the general administration of the country,—that is, that, as described by Mr. Montagu in his speech on the Mesopotamia debate, the bureaucracy is too wooden, too inelastic, too antediluvian to fit the requirements of modern times. That broad verdict generalising the character and defects of the existing system of administration in India, as Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his collaborators point out in their Note justifying and supplementing the Congress-League Scheme of Reform, is illustrated and supported by some specific instances and facts of the administration from 1858 onwards, which also conclusively demonstrate,—if proof were necessary,—that it is the educated classes and not the bureaucracy who have been the real representatives and friends of the masses. We shall deal with this historical indictment in another article.

A QUESTION OF WAR ECONOMY.

The question of war economy in its practical aspect, as distinct from flamboyant exhortations from the hoardings, has been one of the most difficult, as it is also one of the most paramount, of the problems of the war. So far as Great Britain is concerned it is true that we have moved a considerable way forward from the time, at an earlier stage of the war, when a famous meeting was held at the Mansion House to advise rigorous national economy in every department of wasteful living—including expenditure of petrol in "joy-rides"—and an observant critic of men and things noted that the people who had foregathered to inculcate self-denial on the nation, especially the British working classes, had themselves driven up to the meeting in a couple of hundred expensive motor cars, including a score or so of Rolls-Royces and electric automobiles, which were ranged up alongside the Mansion House! That species of anomaly and indulgence, needless to say, is now definitely a thing of the past in England, and the whole nation has translated into practice a very stringent and comprehensive system of national economy, embracing all the necessaries of life as well as the vital resources of the country as a whole.

How does India stand to-day in comparison? It would be both undesirable and impracticable, as a sound economic proposition, to expect this country to adopt the rationing principle *in toto* as has been enforced in England. But avoidable waste, in a variety of directions, including items for which the Government through its various departments is directly responsible, has remained a constant factor in India. Attention has on various occasions been drawn to some particularly glaring manifestation of waste arising either from prodigal expenditure on things which had no relation to the prosecution of the war or from incompetent and negligent mismanagement of departments directly subserving the war requirements of the Empire. In India, too, opinion has latterly tended to crystallise in the direction of making a real effort to dispense with wasteful expenditure on things that properly come in the category of *tamasha*—which may, for our present argument, be freely translated as anything that has no bearing, direct or indirect, on the efficient prosecution of the war. The need of rigorous economy has been solemnly, and rightly, preached in high places, but unfortunately adequate example in the same behalf has not been forthcoming from the same quarters. Our financial correspondent, for instance, drew attention in a recent issue to the following damaging disclosure by a well-informed Calcutta newspaper:

"The public will be surprised to hear that at a time like this when everybody is being told that every rupee is required to win the war a vast sum of money—many lakhs, we are told—is in course of being spent to renovate and refit 'Belvedere,' the residence in Calcutta of the former Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, just to accommodate the Viceroy for a few weeks every cold weather."

Whatever opinion may be held as to the necessity, in normal times, for setting apart a palatial residence for the Viceroy for purposes of an occasional brief sojourn in Calcutta, no responsible person would approve of expenditure on so lavish a scale being incurred at this time for such a purpose.

We publish to-day a communication from a distinguished and patriotic correspondent in which attention is drawn to another and infinitely greater source of what must be regarded as wasteful extravagance in these hard times. We are far from suggesting that Viceregal tours in the Native States do not serve a distinctly useful purpose in ordinary times. But around them has grown up a tradition of lavish hospitality and expensive ceremonial which accords ill with the present posture of affairs in India as well as the Empire. In this connection, knowing something of the Oriental instincts of hospitality, we may atonce say that no mere formal requests on the part of the Viceroy to eschew lavish entertainment will ever suffice. It may indeed be doubted if officials have any conception of the actual expenditure which Native States incur on the occasion of Viceregal visits. In the case of the bigger States such a sum as a lakh and a half has been known, in fact, to have been expended on a four days' visit of the Viceroy and his party. In the case of the smaller states the burden relatively is much heavier for similar entertainment. If a State with an annual revenue of a few lakhs spends,—as they in fact do spend,—anything from 30,000 to 50,000 rupees on a couple of days' or even one day's reception of the Viceroy, it represents a heavy strain. The Viceroy's forthcoming tour in Central India,—whether his Excellency wills it or no,—cannot fail to occasion expenditure on the part of the States concerned of many lakhs of rupees. Is such extravagance worth while at this moment? Why should not the potential expenditure be diverted, as our correspondent suggests, to the War Funds? Why cannot it be arranged that the rulers of the States concerned should visit the Viceroy at Delhi? The Native States, we have no doubt, will fully appreciate and respond to any such suggestion. If his Excellency could see his way to doing so, he will be setting a very helpful and commanding example at a particularly opportune moment. We commend the suggestion to Lord Chelmsford's notice.

REACTIONS IN BULGARIA.

Nothing is more uncertain than the course of action a Balkan State will follow. With the exception of Serbia, and with her, of course, there could be no choice, no one knew what side any one of the others would enter. Rumania was for many months holding out for her price, and she ultimately decided to throw in her lot with the Allies. Intensely though the Allies sympathise with her in her great misfortunes, it is generally recognised that her main object in entering the war was for gain. When we come to consider the action of Bulgaria in joining her forces against the Allies, we find that the same considerations governed her action. She desired to obtain the Macedonian lands and Dodbrudja, which were lost to her through her wicked blunder in making the second Balkan War. The pro-Entente and the neutralist parties were not able to hold out any definite hope such as the Central Powers gave. The Bulgarians threw in their lot with the Central Empires, and without doubt they have been successful, in some measure, in gaining lands that they dearly coveted. Having accomplished their aim, the natural course to follow would be to recall their soldiers to their homes, and to consolidate their gains. But the Bulgarians realise, as they have never clearly before understood, that they are in vassalage to Germany, and that so long as Germany gives the order they must keep their full forces in the field. Even their victories have been held in pawn, as it were, by the Germans as a guarantee of their good conduct and continued assistance in the prosecution of the war. It is not surprising, therefore, that there are strong reactions reported in Bulgaria, and the fall of the Radoslavoff Government, a few weeks ago, was evidence of the growing feeling against the continuation of the war.

First, there is a strong reaction reported against the failure of the Germans to give them the promised reward. The Bulgarian Army has been in the field for two years, and has suffered heavily on more than one front; part of it has had to fight and die on a front where no direct Bulgarian interest is involved and it is still fighting, and daily losing considerable numbers of men. It has occupied more than all the territory it went out to win, and yet there does not appear to be any solid ground for believing that Bulgaria will be allowed to keep one acre of this hard won ground. In addition to Macedonia which they definitely entered the war to obtain, they have, in conjunction with the German armies, overrun the whole of the Dodbrudja. But they hold them at the will of the Germans, to whom the Rumanians ceded the latter tract. Only so long as their manhood remains in the field will the Germans even permit the measure of ownership now enjoyed. The recognition of the fact by many Bulgars that the possibility of Germany being able to dictate her terms to the Entente is becoming more and more unlikely is already embittering their spirits, and regret is being expressed in more than one quarter than they have put their money "on the wrong horse." Then, too, there is the exasperation due to the notorious corruption of the Bulgarian Government, members of which are popularly credited with having been bribed heavily by Germany. The price paid has made Bulgaria a state whose policy is controlled by "baksheesh." "It has opened the people's eyes," writes one correspondent, "not only to the present disadvantages but to the future dangers of association with Germany. For it is apparent that such an association means vassalage for Bulgaria; and having being freed by Russia from Turkish tyranny and having repudiated Russian tutelage, she has no mind to be a vassal of Germany."

Turning to the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria we find the same type of reaction taking place that has been so common in the Balkans in the past. As part of the bribe offered to the Bulgars for their assistance the Turks handed over the strip of Thrace coveted by the Bulgars. But for some months the Turks have been demanding the return of this gift, a demand which has roused the Bulgars very considerably. They explain to the Turks that to-day the Bulgarian troops form a shield behind which Constantinople triumphs, and they have stated boldly that only by force can any lands be taken from them. The German newspapers have admitted, as also did Baron Kuehlmann in the Reichstag on the 21st of June, that Turco-Bulgar public opinion is very highly excited and the German leaders were endeavouring to reconcile differences. King Ferdinand visited Constantinople some months ago, but his visit was evidently fruitless. The union of Turk and Bulgar appears such an anachronism that it is wonderful that they have worked together so long without serious differences. It has long been known to the Allies that Bulgaria is longing for peace. Some time ago M. Stephan Panarstoff, a Bulgarian Minister, declared, that, "now that Bulgaria has attained her aims she is ready for peace, and wants nothing but that which by language, nationality and historic right belongs to her." But the Bulgars want peace for other reasons. Officially some 60,000 Bulgars have died in the war, to say nothing of the maimed, and this is believed to be an underestimate. The food supply is so bad that there is a demand for the complete prohibition of all foodstuffs. The morale of the army is considerably affected, and the Minister of War issued an order which showed that the army was full of corruption and demoralisation. Thousands have died from starvation, and owing to ill-feeding many Bulgars have deserted. It will be interesting to watch the effect of these reactions, which will be intensified by the Allied successes in France and Italy.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Peace.

"Vorwaerts" says President Wilson and Mr. Churchill both make a decisive Allied military victory a prerequisite of peace, therefore the Germans must continue the struggle until the Allies are convinced that peace can only come by understanding. This is in the familiar manner of German special pleading which seeks to make out this war as a war of defence for Germany. It is true that the Allies regard a decisive military victory as a prerequisite of peace. But this presentment of the Allied position is true only so long as the present temper and policy of the German people, as manifested in the action of their Government, persist. As Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the American troops on Saturday, said: "Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given any sign of their intention to accept."

Improvement Trust and Corporation

The officially inspired majority on the Improvement Trust Board yesterday passed the majority report of the Board's Special Committee. This report, in effect, opposes the demand of the Municipality to have the powers and duties of the Trust transferred to itself. It is not necessary to demonstrate either the justice of this demand or the urgency of its being accepted, in the interests of the City. That has been done over and over again in these columns. It is sufficient now to record that, like almost everything that the Trust has done during the regime of its present Chairman, the report, as Sir Dinshaw pointed out, has been prepared in a most unconstitutional manner. The majority of the members of the Special Committee may be said to have palpably laboured under the inspiration of the Official Chairman.

A Fallacious Issue.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, to quote the language of Sir Dinshaw's rejected amendment, "the conclusion arrived at by a majority of the Special Committee in their draft report is based on a fallacious issue totally unwarranted by the facts and arguments urged in the letter of the President of the Corporation to the Government." The public, who are too well aware of the character of the activities of the Chairman and his majority, will, of course, find no difficulty in appreciating the value—or rather the lack of it—of the inspired decision of the Trust. And we trust the Government of Bombay, who have the advantage of having the mature experience and judgment of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at their disposal, will not, when they arbitrate on the matter, be misled by what Sir Dinshaw has not inaptly described as "the conspiracy to shut out the Corporation's views."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Bhopal and Indore during his monsoon tour.

Mr. J. L. Maffey, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, goes on two months' leave at the end of July. Mr. Denys Bray will officiate.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Yeravda Reformatory on Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. Mackenna, C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, will leave Simla on the 16th instant on tour. He will visit Pusa, Ranchi and Calcutta, and return to Simla on 9th August.

VICEROY'S TOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hear on good authority that his Excellency the Viceroy with a large retinue is touring in Central India next month and visiting a few States. Such visits are always welcome to the rulers of Indian States and their subjects. But considering that we are in the midst of a titanic struggle when every single pie should be saved, it appears to me that his Excellency should set an example in economy by abandoning his tours which impose a very heavy burden on the finances of Native States and cost a good deal to the British Government also. The Viceroy's appeal for economy at the time of the War Conference at Delhi is still fresh in our minds and I suggest that the money, which is going to be spent for the Viceregal entertainments, should be diverted to the War Fund.—Yours, etc.,

"NATIVE STATE."

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

MR. ROOSEVELT INVITED TO HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., 10.

Colonel Lynch has written to Mr. Roosevelt inviting him to Ireland to help recruiting. He says he would like General Joffre and a contingent of French heroes to visit Ireland.

AUSTRALIANS' FURTHER ADVANCE.

SUCCESSFUL SCOTTISH RAID.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED NEAR HAZEBROUCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8. 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 9.

A British communiqué says the Australians advanced their line slightly on a front of 3,000 yards astride the Somme capturing several prisoners. The Scottish troops took a few prisoners in a successful raid south of the Labassee canal. The Australians entered the trenches eastward of Hazebrouck and brought back prisoners. Hostile artillery was active astride the Somme following our operations also westward of Beaumont Hamel and in the neighbourhood of Bethune.

KAISERSLAUTERN BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., July 9.

The Air Ministry states that we attacked the station and factories at Kaiserslautern on 7th July. Hostile machines were engaged over objectives and one hostile machine was shot down. Two British are missing.

Our squadrons on 8th July bombed the rail station, workshops and sidings at Luxembourg. Bursts were observed in the station and on workshops.

LOCAL ENCOUNTERS.

11 HOSTILE AEROPLANES ACCOUNTED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8, 11 p.m.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., July 9.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: There is nothing to report beyond local encounters. We took a few prisoners.

Hazy weather on 7th July interfered with air work. Seven German aeroplanes were destroyed and four were driven out of control. Three British are missing.

We dropped sixteen tons of bombs in daytime and in the following night, the principal targets attacked being Ostend docks and the railways at Tournai and Courtrai.

CHAVIGNY FARM CAPTURED.

347 PRISONERS TAKEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9, 3-30 a.m.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., July 9.

Last night's French communiqué said: South of the Aisne we attacked in the morning the German positions at the approaches to Reuz Forest north-west of Longpont on a front of three kilometres. We advanced twelve hundred yards and captured Chavigny farm and ridges north and south thereof. We took 347 prisoners.

Fourteen enemy machines were killed and disabled on 8th and 7th July. Two balloons were set on fire.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIRE BETWEEN VILLERS, COTTERETS AND MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 9.

A French communiqué says there was artillery fire between Villers Cotterets forest and the Marne.

COLOUR-BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A SIND PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 8.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee held last week. The following resolutions were passed:—

The Committee is strongly of opinion that the ruling of the Supreme Court of Natal that the subjects of Indian Native States who own allegiance to the British Crown are aliens and are not, therefore, entitled to a right of appeal to that Court under the Immigrants Restriction Act, has created an extremely hard position for such subjects and is likely to have disastrous effect on Indian public feeling and this Committee, therefore, earnestly appeals to the South African Government and Imperial Government to have the state of things altered or have the law amended, if necessary.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The Committee places on record its sense of keen disappointment at the exceedingly unsatisfactory and illusory character of the Government's proposals for the grant of Commissions to Indians contained in the Press Communique issued on June 21. The Committee regrets to find that Government have not specified a substantial number of Commissions in the Indian Army to be granted to Indians as resolved at Delhi War Conference and is strongly of opinion that the grant of a mere certain number of commissions, very few of them being apparently permanent, to select officers and approved candidates from civil life and army, further restricted by special qualifications not prescribed for European candidates for commissioned ranks and nomination of only 10 Indians for cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the whole year and that also during the continuance of the war only, constitute so small and grudging concession to Indian claims and fall so very short of expectations held out to Indians that this Committee feels that proposals of Government will elicit hardly any response from patriotic Indians ready and willing to help the Empire. This Committee condemns the spirit of district of Indian people which characterises the proposals of Government and is emphatically of opinion that nothing short of the grant of an unrestricted number of King's Commissions to Indian without the imposition of any special qualifications besides those of merit will redeem the promises made by Government and justify the boast of equal and fair treatment of Indians.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

NEAR GRAPPA AND COLCAPRILE.

FRANCO-ITALIAN OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12 noon, July 9.

An Italian communiqué says by small actions we gained ground northward of Grappa and extended our advanced occupation region on the Colcaprile. The Italians and the French between the coast and the Tomorica valley in Albania began operations on July 6th, which are developing satisfactorily. Prisoners already exceed a 1,000.

ITALIANS ATTACKING ON VOJUSA.

AUSTRIANS WITHDRAW ADVANCED POSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 9.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says: The Italians are attacking with strong forces on the west wing on the middle and the lower Vojusa in Albania. We withdrew our advanced posts in the valley to the main positions.

NEW AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS CONCENTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 9.

A Turin telegram states that Ludendorff recently visited Trentino and ordered preparations for a new Austrian offensive to be hastened. Large reinforcements are concentrated at Innsbruck and the Trent-Swiss frontier has been closed.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE IN COMMONS' ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12 noon July 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George moved that an address be presented to their Majesties congratulating them on their silver wedding, paying a warm tribute to their Majesties' unfailing devotion to duty and expressing loyal affection with which the British people throughout the world welcomed the anniversary of so felicitous a union and their earnest prayer for the continuance of their Majesties' health and happiness for many years. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the beauty, simplicity and purity of their Majesties' home life and their invariable kindliness, sympathy and unwearying devotion to duty by which they exercised an unassessable influence on hundreds of millions in the Empire who instinctively looked to the Throne for a pattern. (Cheers.).

Mr. Lloyd George also paid a tribute to the King's undaunted courage and constant thought for soldiers and sailors and their Majesties' solicitude for the wounded and the bereaved. The British people would never forget these things. (Cheers.). Their Majesties had encouraged and inspired war workers. When thrones were tottering and falling in other lands the British Throne was more firmly established than ever on the only foundation, namely, the lasting goodwill and affection of the people. No sovereign had ever won a more assured position in the hearts of their subjects. This was a matter of imperial moment. The stability of the Throne was essential to the strength of the Empire for it was not only a symbol but a bond of unity.

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to unwearying tact with which the King strove for peace in July 1914.

The resolution was passed unanimously amid cheers.

CONGRATULATIONS OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., 10.

Replying to an address of congratulation from Imperial Conference on the Silver wedding testifying to the constant and increasing affection of the people at Home and overseas, Their Majesties say that no congratulations are more warmly appreciated. They pray that peace will soon be restored bringing of Home life which is the basis of the well being of Empire.

BOLSHEVIK HORRORS IN BOKHARA.

ULTIMATUM FOR EMIR'S RESIGNATION.

COSSACKS APPEAL FOR ALLIES' HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 9.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking dated the 1st July states that the Bolsheviks in March sent an ultimatum to Bokhara demanding the resignation of the Emir and the institution of Soviet reforms. The expedition sent to enforce the ultimatum behaved with great savagery, shooting the peasants in fields from the armoured trains and looting towns, violating women and appropriating forty million roubles from the State bank.

An agreement was concluded in April by which the population was disarmed and the Russian refugees surrendered. Then the Bolsheviks over-ran the province of Semirechia, murdering the Chinese. The Cossacks were unable to withstand the oppressors and concentrated in the northern corner of the province when they appealed on the 5th June to the Allies for help.

MIRBACH: THE MISCHIEF-MAKER.

HIS MACHINATIONS AT ATHENS RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 9.

PARIS.—The "Petit Journal" states that Mirbach, when at the German Legation at Athens, was the real premier of Greece, and with the assistance of the notorious Schenk caused all the misfortunes of General Sarrail's army. He was sent to Russia to act in the same way.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY RISING IN MOSCOW.

SUPPRESSED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8, 8-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 9.

A wireless Russian official says:
The counter-revolutionary rising of the left social revolutionaries in Moscow has been suppressed and several hundred have been arrested.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS MUCH STRONGER THAN SUPPOSED

RALLYING POINT FOR NON-BOLSHEVIST ELEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 9.

Reuter learns according to a trustworthy Japanese sources in Russia that the Czecho-Slovak army is much stronger than was at first supposed; and is now providing a rallying point for the majority of the non-Bolshevist elements.

The Czecho-Slovak force at Vladivostok numbers 15,000 besides the reinforcements despatched to Irkutsk.

TREATY WITH RUMANIA.

DENOUNCED IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 9.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Reichstag the Independent Socialist Cohn denounced the treaty with Rumania as an undisguised robbery. He said the German foreign policy was made by the army administration, which was taking Russian ships and munitions in order to prepare for a new war.

Kuehlmann, replying, denied that the army controlled the Government.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," commenting on Scheidmann's attack on the Government demands that full light should be shed on the relationship of the army to the civil authorities and the direction of German policy.

FEVER EPIDEMIC IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

A disease, believed to be influenza, continues to spread in the city. It caused curtailment of the tram service yesterday. Upwards of one-third of the Tramway Company's staff, 300 odd men being absent on account of it. The staff of a number of leading Madras firms are also suffering severely on account of the disease.

FOOD CRISIS IN GERMANY.

SENSATION IN REICHSTAG.

SHORTENING OF WAR URGED BY SOCIALISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 9.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Reichstag the Centrist Matzinger drew attention to the grave food situation.

The Socialist Weues, said that certain circles including the Kaiser had not idea of the misery of the masses, 47 per cent. of whom earned under four marks daily (Sensation). He finally declared that the shortening of the war would be a greater economic gain than the conquest of any province. (Loud cheers).

POOR HARVEST IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., 10.

The speches of Matzinger and Wels in the Reichstag were in reply to an announcement of the Food Dictator that the harvest did not fulfil anticipations and that meatless weeks would be necessary.

PEACE BY "UNDERSTANDING"

"STRUGGLE MUST CONTINUE UNTIL ALLIES ARE CONVINCED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12 noon, July 9.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Vorwaerts" says President Wilson and Mr. Churchill both make a decisive allied military victory a prerequisite of peace, therefore the Germans must continue the struggle until the Allies are convinced that peace can only come by understanding.

RIGHT OF SEARCHING HOSPITALSHIPS.

EXERCISED BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12 noon July 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara stated that German submarines had on several occasions exercised the right of searching hospital ships in order to see that they were complying with the Hague Convention. He emphasised that Britain had never broken the letter or the spirit of the Convention as regards hospital-ships and he believed the same was true of the Allies.

GERMAN SCHEME OF "IRISH BRIGADE."

IRISH TRAITOR COURTMARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 9.

Lance-Corporal Dowling of the Connaught Rangers, who was arrested after landing on the west coast of Ireland from a German submarine, has been courtmartialled in London. The charges were that while a war prisoner in the German camp at Limburg, he joined the Irish brigade raised by the Germans and endeavoured to induce others to join. He also attempted to aid the enemy by landing in Ireland.

LATER.

Dowling was driven to Court handcuffed to a soldier, and a sergeant-major with revolver accompanied them.

The Crown Prosecutor said that Dowling joined the army in 1904 and was taken prisoner in August 1914. Germans concentrated two thousand Irish prisoners at the end of 1914. The men were well-treated. The accused and two confederates endeavoured to secure their fellow prisoners but the vast majority booed Casement out of camp. Their rations were consequently cut down and again cut down, and they were shamefully treated when they persisted in their refusal to join "the Irish brigade." One method of persuasion was to march small groups of loyalists to a special office where Dowling's confederates acted as recruiting officers. When the loyalists resisted blandishments, they were marched up another day. Only fifty-three succumbed to traitorous influences. Loyalists once attacked and beat Dowling who was rescued by sentries.

The prosecution called an ex-war prisoner of Limburg camp who gave evidence in the Casement case.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Industries Commission have completed their labour and their report is already in the hands of the printer.

The Government of India have approved of a scheme for the training of passed students of Civil Engineer class of Thomason College, Roorkee, in military works services in India with a view to their employment as assistant engineers in Mesopotamia or British East Africa or with Military Works Services in India.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Lucknow on Monday at about 4 p.m.

The Lucknow Electric Supply Company give notice that owing to accidents with engines the electric supply to the public will be stopped for three weeks.

Public Opinion and the Reforms.

MRS. BESANT'S CONDEMNATION.

"FOR INDIA TO DECIDE."

Mrs. Besant writes as follows in a special issue of "New India":—

It is with the profoundest regret that I find myself unable to change the view I formed on an earlier draft, on which I had the honour, as had many others, of taking part in some discussion months ago. The fact, that I was among those admitted to some extent into confidence for the purposes of discussion, has been charitably translated into my being bought over by the Government. Knowing what I had written I was rather amused, as I had sent my final views to the Secretary of State after he had left, though I know not if they were allowed to reach him. The present scheme is on nearly all points the same in essence, though much more verbose than the one I commented on.

The essentials of the Congress League Scheme are not given. The power of the purse is withheld. The relative number of the elected majority is not stated. The Executive Council is not half and half, but, by a clever dodge, the English element is strengthened and all real power is in the hands of the Governor and his nominees. The Government of India is rendered worse by the provoking presence of a Legislative Assembly to play at Legislation, controlled by a State Council with a Government majority, holding all real power, and made worse by the help of a Council of Princes who may join it on occasions. The old evil power of making ordinances remains in with the Governor-General-in-Council, the autocrat, and Press Acts *et hoc genus omne* can be rushed through the Council of State plus the Princes as affecting Indian States as well as the British Raj. The Provinces "may" not shall, have full Provincial Autonomy in ten years—reckoning from the first reformed Councils—and much good will it do them, running in the leash of the Government of India.

PORTION FOR A SLAVE NATION.

I do not deny that people, who do not care for liberty, can be happy under an autocracy. The Germans had a much more enjoyable life than the English in the times before the War. But they were a slave Nation, while England was free, and therefore England was incomparably their superior in self-respect and dignity. So may India be happy, if she chooses, at this crisis, the lot of a comfortable animal, rather than the lot of men. She can run on a string, held in her master's hand, and wag her tail when fed. Toothsome food will be provided. But like Germany, she will be a slave Nation. For Liberty is the right to guide herself by her own will, and she will be guided by the Governor-General-in-Council, whip in hand. If he is kindly and she is submissive, no blow will be given. If he is harsh, and in any case if she wants, her own way, the whip will come down. That is not Freedom. The newly discovered Czecho-Slavs and Jugo-Slavs are to be free; England is fighting for their Freedom. But India? England is her Trustee, and will give her what is good for her, and smack her if she is troublesome.

I know not whether India prefers this perpetual wardship, or not. It is for her to decide. For my part, I stand against it, and demand Home Rule. I have said, and I said it at the Congress, presaging what is now happening, that it is the part of a leader to lead. I give this lead, and whether it be successful or not, depends on the number who agree with me, and are willing to follow me into a struggle for Freedom. Every effort has been made by calumny and falsehood, to weaken my power. No President of a Congress, during his year of office, has ever been attacked as I have been. I stood aside from the Presidentship of the Special Congress, which was my right—for the Constitution does not contemplate two Presidents in one year—in order to placate my assailants, but vainly. I shall see now how many will follow me into the struggle, which tests what is in a man. It is easy to attack a single person whom none defends; it is not so easy to face a Government, avid of power. A place of prominence may be coveted; there is less competition for a place of danger. I call on those who love Liberty, and on none else, to follow me, and I take the risk of speaking first.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,

AN HONEST ALTEMPT BUT MANY DEFECTS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said:—

The Reform Scheme outlined in the report has been received with mingled feelings. That it is open to criticism is recognised by the authors of the report themselves. They say that "because it contemplates transitional arrangement it is open to criticism which can always be effectively directed against all such plans. Hybrid executive, limited responsibility, assemblies partly elected and partly nominated, divisions of functions, reservations, general or particular, are devices that can have no permanent abiding place. They bear on their faces their transitional character and they can be worked only if it is clearly recognised that that is their justification and their purpose." I cannot help thinking that the scheme on which so much anxious care and thought have been devoted is being misjudged because the authors have, through an overwhelming sense of the danger of deadlocks, provided checks and formulated a plan which would suit the most backward area in India if adopted therein immediately. In order that injustice should not be done to a proposal that is framed in fulfilment of a solemn pledge given to the people of this country, it would have been better if the report had outlined the scheme as it would obtain in an advanced province like Bombay in the very near future, putting in necessary limitations and reservations for less advanced territories in the country, because I cannot conceive that the extreme caution with which the recommendations are framed could have been dictated by conditions obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. Even now the main principles of the scheme which are excellent and which are being overclouded by criticism of details would be appreciated at their true worth, if a supplementary statement explaining the intention of the authors in regard to a province like Bombay were issued. In spite of details on which there are bound to be differences of opinion, we should welcome the scheme as a whole as an honest attempt on the part of the authors to meet the political situation.

Several Satisfactory Features.

We have to acknowledge that there are several satisfactory features. In particular, with reference to the lessening of the interference of the Secretary of State and the Imperial Parliament in the administration of India, the proposals will be found generally acceptable. The complete freedom from outside control promised in regard to local bodies, about which the critics of the scheme have omitted all mention ought to prove very valuable when translated in practice. I feel particularly satisfied at finding several of my expedients and suggestions adopted, but I am disappointed that some of these have found only partial acceptance at the hands of the distinguished authors of the Report. In particular it is disappointing with regard to the Government of India to find that even when a Second Chamber is instituted, the Legislative Assembly is not wholly elected as it should be. The wide discretionary powers left with the Viceroy as well as with the head of the Administration in the provinces also detract from several concessions which would otherwise have been of great value. In the provinces, the grant of autonomy for which expectations had been raised has been very largely modified by the division of Governmental functions into Reserved Subjects and Transferred Subjects. I cannot view without grave misgivings the position of the Indian Minister under the new scheme, since it would be much worse than that of a member of the Executive Council at present. I think all the Indian Ministers or the Indian members of the Executive Council should be nominated from the elected members and while nominating, the Governor should take into account the dominant sentiment of the Council rather than his own partiality. All these should be of equal status with power to look into every matter that arises in the course of the administration and entitled to be present in all discussions of the Government. That is the only way to train up a sufficient number of public men in the affairs of the Government and it is the one thing which will not be possible under the new scheme with reference to what are to be known as Reserved Subjects. Even if the Indian Ministers are not given power to influence the administration about the Reserved Subjects, they should be free to call up any paper and to study the subjects so as to prepare and take over the work when the time came. The provision for Additional Ministers without portfolio is likely to cause misunderstanding as to the real intentions of the Government and should be omitted.

Too Many Checks.

I cannot help thinking that in some respects the Executive and the Legislative Councils, as they are at present constituted, are with some small modifications better calculated to train the people for the ultimate exercise of real power than those which would be brought into existence under the proposed scheme. I feel that such concessions as are made in the Report are conditioned too much by various checks which detract from their real value. While the preamble to the Report is couched in terms that should satisfy every liberal man and while several general principles are laid down in the body of the Report at various places, the actual proposals savour too much of compromise and could be improved in many places.

Amongst the novel features of the Report I must mention the institution of the Privy Council. There must come a moment at some time in the future when it would be inexpedient to send Indian cases to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom. Then the materials for the Supreme Court of Law to try all causes arising in British India and the Indian States would be found in a Committee of the Privy Council.

Fiscal Autonomy.

As a business man I am glad that the authors of the Report record that "the conviction has been forced upon us that the economic factor enters largely into the political situation in India" and that "on all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for." The Report of the Industrial Commission will be shortly before the public and it is to be hoped that in view of this emphatic opinion expressed in the Report under review, very satisfactory results could be looked for if steps are taken to give immediate effect to the recommendations. Nor is it

(Continued on page 8.)

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

possible to conceal our disappointment at the omission of a definite pronouncement with regard to the question of fiscal autonomy. The Report has indicated a very strong feeling which exists in India on this matter and have admitted that some action in this direction is inevitable. While the country will welcome the freedom from detailed control by the Secretary of State which the Government of India will receive under this scheme, such freedom will not have much meaning if it does not also embrace the question of tariff policy. Consistent with Imperial interests, it should be possible to formulate a scheme of scientific tariffs dictated by the interests of India. I cannot help thinking that if a radical change of policy had been outlined in regard to fiscal matters, the disappointment of the public at certain features of the scheme in the reform should not have been so keenly felt. In conclusion I think that if the scheme is properly considered, between now and the passing of the statute, the authors themselves and the British Government would probably accept modifications calculated to satisfy the popular sentiment provided the attitude of the public convinces them that they could trust to the good sense of the Council when they came into existence for enabling the executive to carry on the King's Government.

SIR S P. SINHA'S VIEWS.

"CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT ON CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 9.

Sir Satyendra Sinha, interviewed by Reuter, said it seemed to him there were two classes of critics, who could not be regarded as having a *locus standi* to criticise the report on Indian reforms. The announcement of August 20th as the report said was the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history. Those who considered responsible government for India as an integral part of the Empire an unsuitable goal for the British policy rejected the fundamental principle of the announcement.

Foundations of Indian Constitution.

Sir Satyendra continued: "Those, who say this will be an unsuitable form of government for India within a measurable distance of time, place themselves out of court as critics of the historic document, since its proposals are designed to carry out that principle. Equally out of court are those who do not accept the limitations whereby this great pledge was conditioned and, particularly, the one that the policy could only be achieved by successive stages. While responsible government is not granted immediately, we have the pledge of substantial steps in that direction as soon as possible, which I interpret to mean without avoidable delay. The only question is whether the steps recommended are sufficiently substantial or whether they go farther than what ought to be the case at present. People holding one view or the other have every right to put their views before the public, for such criticism alone can provide material for a constructive effort. I unhesitatingly believe that the report lays the foundations of an Indian constitution, which will contribute to the solidarity and the unity of the Empire in like degree as the genius of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman achieved in the case of South Africa.

"As regards the Congress-League scheme and reasons stated for the non-acceptance of it in its entirety," Sir Satyendra said, "it should be borne in mind that many of its proposals find an acceptance in the principle and sometimes in actual detail. In one sense, the difference between the Congress-League scheme and the report is more of procedure than of principle; both aim at the establishment of responsible government within a reasonable time and both, admittedly, provide for a period of transition. The report is a considerable improvement on the scheme in two essential particulars. Firstly, it provides an adequate machinery for the political education of the people from the very start; secondly, it ensures periodical examination of the political situation at definite intervals for the purpose of a further advance and invests the popular representatives with a responsibility for certain important branches of the administration, immediately.

A start for real responsibility.

"The Report has, I believe, successfully reconciled conflicting opinions. It is giving the Indian people large powers, which, if properly exercised, will be of the greatest benefit to the country. It is giving them to start with a real responsibility in some of the most important concerns of life while reserving in the hands of the executive government full powers in respect of the most vital elements of the administration, namely, the maintenance of law and order. In view of the criticism that popular powers will come only to the *intelligentsia*, the report suggests methods which will safeguard the interests of the masses.

No room for friction.

"I do not think there is so much room for friction as apprehended in certain quarters. The machinery of the provincial government will consist of two parts and there will be ample opportunity for mutual co-operation. In my judgment, the method of working provided and the safeguards proposed should go far to ensure smooth working. It would not be wise to pin faith to any particular, detailed solution of the great complex Indian political problem. There must be an adjustment of the view and a reconciliation of the apparently conflicting interests if satisfactory progress is to be made.

Mutual policy of trust.

We, Indians, ask for a policy of trust and we look to the British people to repose confidence in us and not imagine we seek power not so much for our benefit as for their detriment. We, Indians, on our side must also trust the policy of the announcement and accept with confidence the assurance that it will be steadily carried out and that it is no more a temporary makeshift. The report, at any rate, makes it clear that there is no intention of interpreting the declaration that the Government must judge the time and measure of each advance as meaning that the goal may never be attained.

Plea for Cooperation.

Provision is made for thorough investigation with a view to further steps after the first ten years and for periodic enquiries thereafter. What we in India have to remember is that we can contribute enormously to such periodic advancement by the co-operation we give in treading this path. Though the necessary changes in the framework of government attract most attention, the matters discussed in the final chapter are one of surpassing interest and value. The time is fully ripe for granting a substantial number of the King's commissions to Indians in the army, also for carrying out the important recommendation whereby one-third of the superior Indian Civil Service posts will be recruited in India with progressive extension. The recommendations respecting industrial development are a most encouraging reform; they are valuable in the degree and to the extent they tend to the development of the country, and the most important phase of development needed is the industrial. It will be to the advantage, not only of India, but of the whole Empire from all points of view, military, social, political and economic, to press forward the industrial progress stimulated by the war. No time should be lost in giving effect to the recommendations of the report. What may be cheerfully accepted now may become out of date to-morrow.

To Begin Forthwith.

I would strongly urge that the committees suggested to frame an electoral scheme and the division of subjects into the two categories, "transferred" and "reserved", should begin their labours immediately so that there shall be no delay in putting the scheme into operation when sanctioned.

I am confident that when the report is fully and carefully considered in India, the bulk of the people will recognise that for the first stage on the road to self-government, the recommendations go a substantial distance. They know the difficulties under which the authors had to choose their course and cannot fail to appreciate the generous spirit in which they conceived and worked it out. To the illustrious roll of British statesmen who laboured for India and whose names are remembered by our people with gratitude they will assuredly add the names of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

PROPOSALS A FAILURE

In the course of an interview, Mr. S. R. Bomanji stated:—

I have not as yet received a copy of the Report, and it is therefore untimely to express any opinion in detail; still I will boldly state that the scheme on the whole is unsatisfactory. There is not a single thing therein which we can call as reform. Of course, the suggestions for more effective Parliamentary control and the payment of the salary of the Secretary of State from the British treasury, are undoubtedly good, but barring a couple of such suggestions, the reforms that are proposed, for being granted to India, hardly deserve the name of "reforms."

Mr. Bomanji laid stress on the fact that all this effort had been made with a real motive of granting India political rights, but it would have been far better if this matter had been left in the hands of Mr. Montagu alone. If his Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Sir William Vincent and other officials had not been allowed to intervene, I think Mr. Montagu would have been able to prepare a very good scheme, which could have been framed very impartially, and he would have done his best. But Mr. Montagu must have become powerless as a result of the intervention of the Viceroy and other officials. At the time of Morley-Minto Reforms also the same official class had made the matter worse. I will go so far as to assert that if Mr. Montagu had not arrived in India, he would have prepared a very good scheme of reforms independently at Home.

Spread of despair.

Mr. Marris is thanked for helping in the preparation of the draft report. But who is this Mr. Marris? He is a policeman, and was a police superintendent in the United Provinces. The clique of Mr. Marris, Sir James Meston and Mr. Curtis has spoilt the cause. In South Africa also Mr. Marris' career had proved very bad, and it is but quite evident that no other result could be expected when such an anti-Indian was allowed to participate in the preparation of the "draft" reforms. Undoubtedly the scheme has been prepared shrewdly and intelligently, though it will not prove in any way satisfactory to the Indian people.

The present time was a most unique opportunity. It was a timely opportunity to win over the hearts of Indians. All the hopes that had been entertained of Mr. Montagu have been shattered, and instead of hopes, despair has spread about. I do not say that the Congress-League scheme is quite perfect and defectless, but may I ask, what great feat has been achieved after the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu had for months together made enquiries. The Montagu Mission has unfortunately failed in not granting India substantial political reforms, and the only inference that will be drawn therefrom is that it is not in the least intended to grant substantial rights to India.

I am totally against the arrangement of "transferred" and "reserved" subjects. There is need of people's control over police, law and justice. The different provinces of India must have the power to control these departments, the more so a progressive province like Bombay. If no such control is given over these departments, I fail to understand what Indians have been given by the Reform Scheme! What reforms have been made in the administration of railways? It will continue as it is at present! How uneven is the manner of levying railway charges? Whilst the rates of freight on goods from Nagpur to Calcutta are high, those from Bombay to Calcutta are lower. I will say this that in the interests of England alone is the present policy of Railway and Customs administration being adopted, and it is very objectionable. There is no popular control in Railway administration. There is not a single Indian member on the Railway Board, while military officers are kept on the Board! There is no trace of the real reforms that India urgently wants.

India Sacrificed.

There is also the lack of popular control over finance, revenue and customs. After the termination of the war, many important questions touching the trade and industries of our country, will arise; so, I may ask, what steps have been taken to safeguard Indian interests then? I do not see anything of the kind in this scheme. At the sacrifice of India, foreigners will triumph, and indigenous trades will be crushed.

The majority of two-thirds has been given in the Imperial Legislative Council, but that Council has been made useless by the establishment of the Council of State. Owing to this, there will be great agitation, and it will increase day by day. There will be a great agitation, but for that the Government are responsible and not the Indian people. We are not idle persons without any business to do to continue agitation at every step, but the Chelmsford-Montagu Scheme has dealt such a severe blow at the hopes of Indians, that there is no other course left open, but to continue our agitation.

MR. TILAK INTERVIEWED

"GOOD REPORT WITH USELESS SCHEME."

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. Tilak interviewed pronounced the Montagu Reform Scheme as extremely disappointing.

"It is a good report," he said, "with a useless scheme. The whole scheme is against the fundamental principles of the Congress scheme, which urges a substantial first step and definite stages for the establishment of responsible Government within a given time. The whole comes to this that we are offered a substantial concession in local self-Government, very partial provincial autonomy and absolutely no control over the Imperial Government. This is admitted by the authors themselves in para 353.

"Practically all the objections against the Congress Scheme as unpracticable and fatal to good Government admittedly apply to this scheme, the wonder being Mr. Basu's acceptance of this scheme. The scheme could not be accepted as the first step. It could not at all be approved because it did not in the least satisfy us. This was not what we asked for nor would it serve the purpose in view.

"The work before us now," continued Mr. Tilak, "is the decision as to the presidentship of the Special Congress. The first thing is to settle this. Though all the four nominees, *viz.*, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Subramaniam, Mrs. Besant and myself have declined, one of us has to accept. The question of a deputation to England will have to be settled perhaps six months' hence.

"In the reconstitution of the Empire we have to exert our utmost to make the Congress Scheme acceptable. About allowing the deputation to proceed. I believe full opportunities as stated in the report will be given for discussion and the deputation allowed Then, if possible, we may introduce a counter bill in Parliament advocating the Congress Scheme. If all these fail we shall then see what steps to take next."

"VERY DISAPPOINTING."

THE JAM-E-JAMSHED'S VIEWS.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" in the course of a leading article says:—Many persons were believing that, as Mr. Lloyd George, whilst eulogising the services rendered by India in the prosecution of the war, had declared that when the claims of India would be placed before Parliament they would be sympathetically considered, the demands of India, this time, would be accepted at least in moiety, if not in entirety. Unfortunately this cherished hope has not fructified. According to our personal opinion, there is no doubt that the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals are very disappointing, but it is no use knitting one's brow and crying over the matter, for that reason. These are merely recommendations, and as the authorities desire to know the opinion of the Indian public, on them, it is essential that instead of accepting them blindly or rejecting them sulkily, they should be thought over patiently and calmly, and all the political associations of this country should, with one heart and voice, bring the defects, for their eventual removal, to the notice of the higher authorities. To this, naturally, great weight will be attached by the British Parliament and the British democracy, as being the unanimous desire of the Indian nation, so that at least the moderate aspirations of Indians, would be realised, if nothing more.

MADRAS LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

SCHEME MUST BE ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 8.

A manifesto signed by 17 gentlemen on the Reform Proposals is published to-day. The signatories include Messrs. C. Vijayaragavachari, S. Kasturirangiangar, B. V. Narasimha Iyer, A. Rengasami Iyengar, S. Satyamurti, T. V. Gopalaswami Mudaliar, and T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer. The signatories consider that the scheme cannot form the basis of discussion or compromise by the people or their representatives. They are opposed to (1) calling the Princes of India to assist the Government, (2) the institution of a Council of State, (3) the division of powers of Government on the formula of peace order and good government, and (4) splitting up the powers of the Provincial Government into two divisions. They regard that the proposed changes in Provincial Government would make the administration more costly and more unpopular. The creation of the Grand Committee and the power of dissolution of legislature vested in the Governor, they consider, as retrograde steps. The manifesto concludes: "We are satisfied that unless the present scheme is altogether abandoned as to the political reform of Government of the country and a new one substituted embodying principles and plans in consonance with the inalienable rights of the people of this country to achieve responsible government, which is different in nature and magnitude from the vaguely recognised right of co-operation, a deep widespread and enduring national discontent would be the consequence."

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the reform proposals the "Madras Times" says, "They are thoroughly worthy of careful consideration."

ABSENCE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The "Justice" says that the policy underlying the main features of the scheme deserves popular support. Referring to the denial of communal representation for the non-Brahmins, the paper says, "They leave the non-Brahmins sad and depressed and we may tell both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that this discontent will rapidly grow deeper. Really some sort of the same courtesy with which the extremist Hindus and Mahomedans have been treated should have been shown to the loyal Indians who, we repeat, have not even been taken into confidence in the matter of this report, but non-Brahmins will not be slow to profit by the lessons to be learnt from the attitude. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu have assumed towards them and it is regrettable, indeed, that such a scheme should have been published at this time to damp the ardour and depress the spirits of non-Brahmins whose services are so urgently needed for a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

The "Indian Patriot" says, "A more detailed examination will show not only its illogicality and unworkability but its unsubstantial nature. From the point of view of national aspirations it can never prepare the people of India for responsible Government. The paper protests against the refusal of communal representation and asks for a vigorous propaganda.

"ABSOLUTELY UNSOUND IN CONCEPTION."

The "Swadesamitran" edited by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the author of a work on "Indian Constitution," says:—There can be no hesitation in characterising the report as wholly below the mark, as utterly failing to meet the requirement of one of the most critical periods of the Empire's history, as absolutely unsound in conception and constructiveness as signally failing to meet even in the smallest measure the demands or aspirations of the nation, and as totally unacceptable to the people of the country for whose benefit the proposals are made therein.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 8.

Commenting on the Montagu Reforms the "New Times," Karachi, says: "It will not be true to say that we are keenly disappointed in the document just published and this for the simple reason that we have not hoped for the freedom of Swaraj in 5 or 10 years at the hands of the British democracy. But it is impossible to deny that Mr. Montagu's document fails to redeem the aspiration of the nation and higher hopes of those who thought that India would stand at the door of greatness on Monday the 8th instant. How poor seems the scheme to those who like us are anxious that nothing may happen to bring back the desperate days of the struggle for freedom and that India and England may work side by side in the long pull of the future for the freedom and civilization.

LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says, "The Montagu Chelmsford Reforms constitute a substantial instalment of self-government and promise development till full responsible government is attained. They may disappoint the extremists, but the report proves that the Congress-League scheme has perished by its own inherent defects." It concludes, "We cannot help feeling that popular responsibility and popular control might have been developed at first with better prospects of success in the new constitutional bodies invested with jurisdiction over smaller areas and analoguous in functions and powers to the county councils at Home."

A DEVICE OF INGENUITY.

"PIONEER" APPRECIATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Commenting on the Reform Scheme the "Pioneer" says: "They have, with remarkable ingenuity, devised a plan whereby there is a chance of fulfilling all the pledges given in the pronouncement of August last while at the same time satisfying other conditions laid down in it.

The main defect of the scheme, as it stands, is that the designers of this new structure seem to have been far too much concerned with elaborating the top to pay sufficient thought to the foundations. They do, it is true, declare "Responsible institutions will not be stably rooted till they are broad based," but they leave the whole question of working up to popular control in local bodies, to provincial governments and reformed councils, shelving also all responsibility for the constitution of future electorates to one of the two committees they propose should be appointed. The great experiment may succeed or prove a failure. As to that the future alone can decide. But at least political India has reason to be grateful to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for their broad-minded appreciation of the needs of the hour.

Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu, with their able co-adjutor Mr. Marris to whose literary ability are due, if we mistake not many of the excellencies of the report, will have the satisfaction of feeling that in the midst of a great war in which the Empire is engaged in desperate struggle with the forces of tyranny and oppression, they have given to the world a document strikingly testifying to England's sturdy faith in free institutions."

A PYRAMID ON APEX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In noticing the Reform Scheme, the "Statesman" says: "Proposals so far-reaching cannot be estimated without very careful consideration." The paper continues, "If we waive the objection that the whole series of reforms is premature, it must be admitted that the scheme for increasing the political responsibilities of the provincial legislative councils is ingenious and perhaps as good as any that could be devised. It evades deadlock which was bound to result from the Congress plan of uniting an all-powerful legislative council with an irremovable executive. It avoids the pedantic dualism of the Curtisian duarchy and the multiplication of executives and departments. But it seems to be itself open to the serious practical objection of being too ingenious for the affairs of ordinary life. A delicately poised machine is of little use. A constitution is required that will stand the bumps and shocks. It is in its nice balance that lies the weakness of the Montagu-Chelmsford invention. The business of keeping the beam steady devolves upon the Governor who is expected to manifest altogether superhuman qualities. A system which depends on the infallibility of a Governor is a pyramid poised on its apex."

SAFEGUARDING OF "EUROPEAN INTERESTS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The "Englishman" to-day in a lengthy article notices the European representation under the reform scheme. It says: "In the light of fact and experience, it can be no matter of surprise if provision for the nomination of important members fails entirely to satisfy the European community. Safeguarding of the European interests depended upon a strong executive and a courageous Governor. There must be a fuller representation of the interests concerned than has been given in part or is promised for the future."

BENGALEE'S GENERAL EULOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The "Bengalee" says: "It is an epoch-making document in full keeping with the spirit of the great message of the 20th August in its wide and accurate grasp of the situation, in the earnest spirit which breathes through every line of it and in the keen solicitude which it evinces to redeem the pledge given. It will take its place amongst the most memorable of the historic documents of this generation. We may or may not agree with all its recommendations; we may accept many of them; we may press for modification and expansion in several directions; but there is no denying the fact—and we must gratefully acknowledge it—that here in this report there are no shams or shows, but a distinct stage marked out towards the progressive realisation of responsible government."

CALCUTTA COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Commenting on the reform proposals the "Empire" says, "It will add fuel to the flames of political controversy in India. The proposals with all their embellishments of safeguards advocate changes in the Governance of India that savour far more of revolution than of evolution. Nowhere in the report we find the justification for their publication at the present psychological moment, changes advocating and providing nothing like safeguards sufficient for the welfare and security of non-official Europeans in India."

A CLUMSY SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 9.

The "Kesari" in its leading article headed, "It has dawned but where is the sun?" criticises the reforms as not satisfying the urgent legitimate demands of India. It lays stress on the omission of giving control over finance and the policy of the Government of India which it says, is kept "a bureaucratic sacrosanct." The omission is serious as only there the destinies of India are shaped. Some reforms are suggested here and there, but the whole scheme is more clumsy. In the language of the Upanishads, Mr. Montagu is the head of this "Mantra", but Mr. Curtis is the tail. On the whole, it says, that the reforms are unsatisfactory. It praises the spirit of Mr. Montagu as in advance of the Morley reforms, but it asserts that the spirit is not exhibited in actual proposals.

POONA PRESS COMMENTS.

To-day's "Kesari" takes the same view while the "Indu Prakash," the organ of the Servants of India Society publishes Mr. Sastri's and Mr. Paranjpye's views accepting and supporting the Montagu Scheme.

THE DELHI ARRESTS.

MR. ASAF ALI INTERVIEWED.

BLOW AIMED AT CONGRESS AND H. R. LEAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 8.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law, was arrested under Rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, at his residence on 6th July in the morning. It is alleged that he contravened the Chief Commissioner's directions. Pandit Neki Ram is out of Delhi and has not been apprehended yet. Mr. Asaf Ali was released after a deal of trouble, on Rs. 2,000 bail and on signing a personal bond for Rs. 2,000. The case comes on for hearing on 17th July. Unbounded indignation and swelling enthusiasm prevail in Delhi. Mr. Asaf Ali's arrest is universally regarded, apart from its other aspects, as a deliberate blow aimed at the Home Rule League and the Congress Reception Committee. Delhi is seething with wrath and resentment. General sympathy is materialising in offers of every sort of help. Leaders of public opinion interviewed regarding the local Government action consider it as a wanton attack on the public life of Delhi and are loud in denunciation of the unwisdom of the Government's action. They reserve their opinion of the criminal proceedings out of respect for the courts of law for the present. It is generally believed that the incident has given an uncommon impetus to public life and will further contribute largely to the acceleration of public activity in Northern India.

Mr. Asaf Ali, interviewed, described his arrest as follows:—"I received a definite information of my arrest a day before, accordingly I made the necessary domestic arrangements. I expected my apprehension soon after sunrise on 6th, but I did not vary my habits for that reason. I was being shaved when the servant informed me that the Kotwal and the Thanedar waited on me downstairs. I wished them to be shown into my study and to wait till I had finished shaving. On coming into my study I straightway asked if they had brought the warrant of arrest. The good people hung their kind heads down with a suitable expression of regret and broke the news by producing the said document. I told them it was no occasion for regret, for I was perfectly happy. I was working honestly and earnestly for my country and my nation in strict accordance with the law and constitution.

A BRAVE MOTHER.

"My mother met me with the face of an angel, perfectly stoical, nay sainly. For a moment the scene was for the play of the nicer feelings of humanity. She said that after thirty years of widowhood it was her first moment of any real and abiding joy, for I was called on to suffer for my country. She blessed me and, committing me to God's care, bade farewell. I left home with no hope of returning for some time, because I had my own idea of the attitude of my prosecutors. I drove in a friend's carriage under the escort of the inspector and had to wait in the kotwali for the appointed hour.

During a casual talk in the kotwali it was revealed to me that I was sitting only a few paces from the cell in which Ghalib, the poet, is said to have been confined once. Mr. A. Rahman, a vakil friend of mine, came to see me with a friend of mine, came to see me with a huge pile of currency notes. We laughed and chatted for a minute or two and talked of the distinction conferred on me in this ostentatious manner. Then I was driven under escort to the Court, where I met my friend Mr. Rauf Ali, Bar-at-Law. Before appearing in the dock some of my personal friends among the members of the Bar appeared on my behalf and I took my seat in the dock. One wonders at the history of such a dock. I believe the rest of the proceedings have already been reported by some one."

"A SILLY POLITICAL BLUNDER."

"Are you expecting any of your legal friends from outside?"

"No. I should not like them take the trouble. It is a trifling matter. I have an excellent case. The prosecution could not lay hold of a weaker case. I wonder they ever thought of the utter futility of the proceedings. Politically it is the silliest blunder and a deliberate fillip given to universal agitation. How statesmanship can sanction such gross errors passes my comprehension. The blow is aimed at the Home Rule League and the Congress work in India, it appears, but it will prove a blessing in disguise. I am confident of the capacity of my colleagues. Pandit Neki Ram is an outsider and has, I fear, suffered on my account, but he is a brave and charming comrade, a nice man with the courage of his convictions. I have long been hearing from the lickspittles of our town the ascending climax of official wrath against me. I have fearlessly criticised the administration of Delhi and I suppose I must bear the consequences."

PANDIT NEKIRAM ARRESTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 9.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma co-accused with Mr. Asaf Ali for offending against Rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915 voluntarily returned to Delhi from Bombay last night and was arrested this morning and produced before Mr. Currie, who released him on a bail of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,000 as personal bond. The case is fixed for the 17th instant

BENGAL PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

NEW NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

A crowded and enthusiastic public meeting of the Indian residents of Calcutta was held last evening under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakrabutty for the purpose of inaugurating a new association called the Bengal People's Association. Among the promoters of the association are Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Messrs, B. Chakrabutty. Motilal Ghose, C. R. Das, Jitendralal Bannerjee, I. B. Sen, B. K. Lahiri, H. N. Datta, Rai Jatindrath Chaudhuri and Basanta Kumar Bose. Sir Rash Behari Ghose has accepted the presidentship of the association.

The following are the objects of the association:—

1. To organise and develop the political life of the nation on a democratic basis.
2. To work for the early attainment of Responsible Self-Government in India as an equal partner with England and an integral part of the British Empire.
3. To promote the moral, material, industrial and political progress of Bengal in particular, and India in general.
4. To promote the study of political, economic and allied subjects, especially those which have reference to the living problems of Bengal or of India.
5. To foster the growth of healthy public opinion.
6. To act for and represent the people of Bengal in all public matters.
7. To cooperate with other persons and institutions in attaining the above objects or any of them.

Mr. B. Chakrabutty in the course of his inaugural address said:—

It may be asked why is it thought necessary to start an association at this moment. My answer to this is short and simple. Read the seven objects. I know of no better answer. My friend Dr. Rash Behari Ghose when he approved of the idea knew of no other answer. My friends, those who are supporting me here, and those who could simply read the seven objects, know of no other answer. So to my friendly critics and critical friends I repeat "Read the objects." Then again I can assure you this step has not been taken in a hurry. It has been done after careful and mature consideration extending over several months and after every effort had been made to obviate the necessity, if possible. The participation herein of men like our revered president, Dr Rash Behari and our esteemed leader Babu Motilal Ghose—not to mention the names of many other respected and esteemed leaders of public opinion both in Calcutta and in the mofussil—may be taken as a sufficient guarantee of the necessity of an organisation like this. Several events, the recollection of which must be fresh to you, in the course of the last twelve months or so, had emphasised the necessity of an organisation where the will of the majority ascertained in the usual way should prevail and the leaders of thought and action should bow cheerfully to it.

FREEDOM AND DEFERENCE

The people must be allowed to rely more and more on their own judgment and not on the judgment of the few; however qualified the latter may be. The few must not be allowed to impose their will on the many when public matters are under consideration and deliberation. It is the first and fundamental lesson of politics to learn to abide by public opinion expressed in an organised way. It is called the spirit of deference. Without this spirit of deference, democracy is impossible, representative government is impossible. We must therefore learn in the first instance to follow the ruling of the majority sportingly and loyally. Nobody has a right to take part in politics who has not learnt to obey the authority of the majority duly and properly expressed. Every body is at liberty to hold an opinion and to influence other people to share his opinion But once that is done and a decision is come to by the majority, the duty of everybody is to loyally obey that decision. Without it democracy becomes impossible, representative government becomes a farce, parliamentary institutions become a dream. Let us therefore cultivate this "spirit of deference" and thus fit ourselves for democracy, for responsible and representative government. The Indian is engaged in a struggle, not only for political freedom, but also for spiritual, mental and economic freedom. Faith in our capacity is essential for our success here. We had lost all faith in ourselves, we had come to realise that we were good for nothing. This has been the worst result of an alien rule. This is the greatest of our degradations. I trust this association will help to revive self-reliance and self-confidence in our people.

In conclusion Mr. Chuckerbutty said:—I can see before my eyes the vista of the great Indian democracy slowly unfolding itself from behind the dark cloud which envelopes it. This vision has caught our eye, this vision has caught our imagination, this vision is working in us, is guiding us, this vision is the beacon light which is leading us in politics. True it is a distant vision but such beauty, such loveliness, such grandeur we behold that we must have a fuller glimpse, a fuller vision, nay a fuller realisation. In the Book of Proverbs it is written, 'Where there is no vision, people perish.' So we must have before us this vision and we must work for its realisation. But it may take years, it may take decades, It may be that we may not live to realise it but we must try and honestly try to realise it. We must, like King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table go in search for our "Holy Grail." I trust this association will be the instrument for the realisation of this vision of democracy. I doubt not that this new association well also help the growth of nation building that has been going on in this country. I know there are difficulties ahead, but I am one of those who delight in overcoming difficulties. There are the Anglo-Indians and the beaucracy, who see in this rise of the Indian democracy a menace to their vested interest and who will stand in our way. There are even some Indians amongst us whom Justice Woodroffe characterises as "manashaputra" of the English who also will stand in our way.

EXPOSURE OF MEAN TACTICS.

But I am sure our association will not fail to expose the selfishness of those who have vested interests in this country and to expose the tactics of title hunters, place hunters, flunkeys and sycophants. But in so doing it will never be personal or offensive or have recourse to those petty and mean tactics in the press, which many of us have noticed of late with pain, disappointment and disgust. I trust by its work and achievement this association will establish the truth of the statement that if we are not yet fit for Home Rule (a proposition which I for one am not prepared to accept) it is because we have not had the opportunity under circumstances to actually undertake the work and the responsibility. As Lord Dunraven has so happily expressed it "The real motive power can only be found in self-government, self-respect begot by power, the self-control derived from duty, the confidfience in self-following upon successful effort, the hope springing from seeing the good results of a wise conduct of affairs." All this is wanting and must be given to the people. May this association have a long and useful career.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

BISHOP WELLDON'S NEEDLESS FEARS.

Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, presided in mail week at a meeting at the Onward Hall, Manchester, when an address was given by Mrs. Josephine Ransom, of London, on "What is India asking of England?" Bishop Welldon, according to the "Manchester Guardian," said that it would be impossible, in view of the position he had held in India, for him to associate himself with any opinions, or any movement designed to supplant the British Raj. He could not listen to anything in the nature of disloyalty to the King-Emperor or towards the Government of India. If by Home Rule for India was meant self-government within the British Commonwealth and if the methods advocated were to be constitutional, then the subject was one that came within the legitimate range of discussion. He did not think that any intelligent native of India seriously wished to destroy the British Raj. It was the British Government of India that maintained peace throughout that Empire of more than three hundred million people. India wanted sympathy.

Mrs. Ransom said that the bulk of the people of India wanted to remain within the Imperial circle. The British administration had given India a sense of nationhood and her mission in coming to Manchester was to educate people to understand the position from the Indian point of view. Mrs. Ransom claimed that India was ready for some form of self-government, and, believing in the justice of the British people, the Indians thought that they had only to ask to receive autonomy.

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(*Signed*)———*M. B. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MAMLATDAR'S SCANDALOUS CONDUCT.

CASE FOR INQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.*)

Waman Dinkar Kelkar and Dharrao Yeshwant Patankar v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. X. De'Souza, Sessions Judge of Satara. He agreeing with the assessors found the first accused guilty of forgery and being a public servant of maliciously pronouncing in a stage of judicial proceedings an order contrary to law, and was sentenced to five years and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively for the said offences, the sentences to run concurrently. The second accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for using a forged document and to one year for abetment of the same; the sentences to run concurrently.

The facts are briefly these:—

The appellant Waman Dinkar Kelkar, who was lately the Mamlatdar of Patan Taluka in the Satara District, and one Dharrao Yeshwantrao Patankar, the Inamdar of Devshd Budruk in the said Taluka were tried and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Satara under following circumstances. That the appellant who had, as Mamlatdar, tried and disposed of "Assistance Suit" brought by the second accused against his "Chambhar" and other tenants for recovery of rent was charged with the offence, of forging, *inter alia*, the deposition of Dharrao Patankar at two places; and the deposition of one Nalavde by the addition of the concluding words—"I have no evidence to give;" both the deposition purporting to be a record or proceeding of or in a Court of Justice. Waman was further charged in that he being a public servant, maliciously pronounced in a stage of judicial proceedings in the said Assistant Suit an order against Pandu Hari and others which he knew to be contrary to law. The second accused Dharrao Inamdar was charged with dishonestly claiming seven pairs of shoes or seven rupees afterwards enhanced to seventeen pairs of shoes or Rs. 15 against Pandu and others. He was also charged with the offence of dishonestly using as genuine which he knew to be a forged document. The Inamdar was also charged with abetting the offence committed by Waman, then the Mamlatdar of Patan in maliciously pronouncing a decision in his favour in the above-mentioned Assistance Suit. Dharrao, accused No. 2 who held in Inam several villages in the Patan Taluka instituted Assistance Suit to recover arrears of rent due from 34 tenants. In this suit the above mentioned offences were committed by the accused. They were found guilty by the Sessions Judge and sentenced as stated above.

DEFENCE OF FABRICATED EVIDENCE.

The Sessions Judge in his elaborate judgment observed. "That all the papers attached to the suit were signed and dated by accused No. 2 himself. I am of opinion that the entries made by accused No. 2 in his diary are relevant against accused No. 1 also for the purpose of proving not only the existence of the conspiracy but also for the purpose of showing in what manner accused No. 1 was connected with it. It is not disputed that the *Kabulayat* Ex. 11, is a palpable forgery. Further it is a very clumsy forgery as a glance at the document will show. The burden of defence of the accused No. 2 with regard to this, is that though the hand which produced the Kabulayat was his, yet the mind that harboured the dishonest intention and was seized of the guilty knowledge was not his but that of one or other of his Mukhtyars. He okes out this defence by stating that since his mother's death, the management of his affairs has been in great chaos, that as many as 30 or 40 Mukhtyars have been meddling in the management that his records were promiscuously handled by these Mukhtyars who purlained them. The bulk of the prosecution evidence on this aspect of the case was directed to show that this defence is a tissue of lies. When every fair means to escape the consequences of his crime had failed, the Inamdar determined to resort to foul means to fabricate false evidence. It is idle to suggest that accused No. 2 was so completely engrosed in the gratification of his vices, so entirely enslaved by his passion for wine, women, and *Ganja* smoking, as to entrust the entire management of his affairs to his Mukhtyars, and that he cannot be held more than mechanically responsible for the production of the forged instrument. The conduct of the Mamlatdar, while forging the statement and passing a malicious decree on the obviously forged *Kabulayat* points to an understanding between him and the Inamdar, that he was to award the false claims made by the latter against his inferior holders. What, it may be asked, was the motive which actuated the Mamlatdar in entering into this nefarious conspiracy with the Inamdar. The prosecution alleges that the latter had bought the services of the Mamlatdar by course of illegal gratification, as instances of which, the present of a horse worth Rs. 225, the offering of a *Mher* of Rs. 50, at the Munj ceremony of his son and a bribe of Rs. 500 are mentioned. The Mamlatdar admitted the purchase of the horse through the second accused, but stoutly maintains that he paid the price for it and produces a receipt for it. The prosecution challenged the receipt as bogus receipt. I can say that there are ample grounds for suspecting, but not sufficient proof, that the horse was supplied to the Mamlatdar by way of gift and that it was not paid for. There is no donbt that malicious pronouncement of the decision on the part of the Mamlatdar has been established in the "Chambhar's" case. It is no defence to say that the decision is substantiated by the record.

"DEN OF FORGERS."

"The picture unveiled in the course of this trial of the Revenue Administration of the Patan Taluka, during the regime of the Mamlatdar, is not reassuring and must give Government food for anxious thought. We see a grasping Inamdar engaged in an unscrupulous campaign of rack-renting his tenantry and successfully employing the machinery of Government, as the instrument of his exactions. Nothing is more striking than his cool assumption that every official of Government in the Taluka, has his price; nothing more phenomenal than his success. The Mamlatdar, the head of the Taluka Administration he had bought body and soul. His attempts to induce the pleader, to betray the confidence of his clients, were forestalled by the "Chambhars" themselves. But, it is in the office of the Assistant Collector, Karad Division, that the Inamdar finds full field for his machinations. The sheraskedar is his humble servant. He imparts to him the confidential information in his office, advices him to get the matter pushed un by compromising with the "Chambhars." It is sickening to contemplate this system of petty corruption prevailing among the subordinate officials of Government. As for the Mamlatdar, I could scarcely have imagined the depths to which he dragged the administration of justice in the disposal of Assistance suits. He had surrendered his conscious to the Inamdar, and ceasing to be judge he became his subservient tool bound by an unholy compact to clothe his frauds with the cloak of his authority and seal his crimes with the seal of his office. The audacity with which he fulfilled his debasing role is amazing. He held his Court at his private residence or in his office after dark so that he might with less restraint bully the witnesses and cajole or coerce the tenants into an admission of the Inamdar's claims. And when persuasion and pressure failed, he boldly resorted to the forgery of the records of his Court. But there were even lower depths to which he descended. When the Inamdar was threatened with a prosecution, he prostituted his position and office, to serve as an agent, for the subordination of perjury and forgery, so as to screen the Inamdar; and at the secret sitting of his Court during the enquiry after remand, his house was converted into a den of forgers, perjurers and suborners, himself playing the principal role. I venture to think, that no man in his senses would have dismayed such criminal audacity, were it not that he felt that under the system under which he was working the chances of detection were very remote.

THE FAULTY SYSTEM.

Government have ruled that enquiries under sections 86 and 87 of the Land Revenue Code, are not judicial proceedings, within the meaning of section 47 of Regulation II of 1827 and Order III, Rule I of Schedule 1 to Act V of 1908, and therefore a pleader cannot claim any right to appear in such enquiries. (G. R. N. 8915 dated the 8th December, 1897). If the tenants could claim to be represented by a pleader before the Mamlatdar, the appalling mal-practices disclosed in this proceedings would never have taken place. Nothing strikes a new judge on his first arrival in this district, while sitting on the Civil Appellate Side, more than the keen struggle between the Inamdars and the Mirasdars regarding the nature of their tenures. An Inamdar with an Assistance Decree in his pocket has a trump card, which greatly strengthens his hand in his contest with the Mirasdar. I would therefore suggest in all humility for the consideration of Government whether the orders embodied in the above resolution, should not be reconsidered in the light of the circumstances disclosed in this case."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal. Their Lordships observed that the charges were clearly proved by the prosecution and there was nothing in the evidence which would help the accused. The appeals were therefore dismissed.

Mr. Binning with Mr. R. P. Karandikar appeared for the first accused.

Diwan Bahadoor Rao and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the second accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KNOCKED BY A MOTOR.

A carriage belonging to Mr. Gajanand Mirajmal with Mrs. Gajanand and two other ladies drove up at the Charni Road Railway Station at 6 p.m. on Monday. The coachman instead of pulling up in front of the entrance to the station stopped on the opposite side of the road when the ladies got out. Mrs. Gajanand then started to cross the road to go to the station when motor car No. 45 B., driven by Jal Hormasji Tenesiaar, came from the direction of the Fort. On seeing the car Mrs. Gajanand got confused and tried to rush across the road, when she was struck by the off front head lamp and knocked down. She received slight abrasions on both the feet for which she was treated at the G. T. Hospital.

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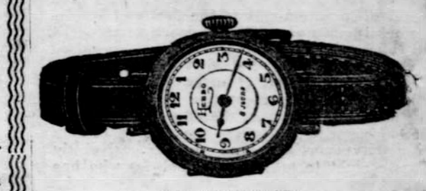
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NEW MUNICIPAL LAND TAX IN BANDRA.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST.

"Lex" writes:—A meeting of the ratepayers of the Palli village of H Ward, Bandra, was held on Sunday last in the Palli School Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leo. F. Rodrigues, solicitor, to protest against the land tax imposed by the Bandra Municipality on open lands abutting the roads.

The chairman in the course of his speech said that the tax was contrary to all principles of justice and equity. The Municipality had passed the tax ignoring entirely the ordinary canons of taxation. The reasons stated by the President of the Municipality in his letter to the Government were hollow and untenable. The President, it seems, had put it before Government that there was a large class of landowners in Bandra who themselves did not build nor allowed others to build, and that they were a mere profiteering class. The Municipality had failed to take notice of the fact that most of the lands in Bandra had descended to the present owners from their ancestors in some cases even three or four generations back. Another fallacy of the Municipality was that it considered all lands abutting the roadsides as suitable building sites. This was true only in certain cases, i.e., the Hill Road, Turner Road and the Palli Road. But lands abutting other roads could not by any stretch of imagination be classed as building sites.

HIGH RATE OF TAXATION.

The chairman also dwelt on the high rate that was imposed. The Salsette Development Officer charged Rs. 9-4 per 1,000 square yards for open lands, but the Municipality is charging Rs. 2-6-4 per 100 square yards which for 1,000 square yards worked at Rs. 23-15-4. A tax of this nature was the first of its kind imposed in India. Further the chairman said almost all of the vacant lands now taxed were far removed from the benefits of Municipal amenities and there was not the slightest justification for taxing landowners considering that Bandra is still agricultural and a large number of the owners are dependent for their living on the agricultural produce of these lands. He said that the ordinary and rational method of taxation was to levy a percentage on the profits or income. But a Municipal tax based on the area of land or on the capital value was monstrous and unheard of. It also appears that the Municipality did not give any consideration or take the slightest note of the objections sent in by the ratepayers.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

"That a petition be addressed to the Municipality pointing out that the Bandra public had sent in their objections in response to Municipal Notice and that these objections were not submitted to Government, and that they should reconsider the land taxation in the light of the objections already sent.

"That a memorial be sent to Government laying the case before them, meanwhile requesting the Municipality to suspend any action in connection therewith until the memorial has been disposed of by Government.

"That copies of the petition be forwarded to the Municipal members of the Ward requesting them to support our petition.

"That an Association of the Ratepayers of Palli be established to take up the cause of its members in all matters relating to the Municipality."

THE EXCISE SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I entirely agree with your correspondent, "A Sufferer," in today's issue of the "Chronicle," because at the time of the auction sale of the licences in spite of protests against that system both by the press and the public, the Excise authorities gave every possible assurance to the bidders that they would get a regular supply of liquor for their trade and I cannot but fail to remember how Mr. Gandhi, the Assistant Collector, enthusiastically cheered and encouraged the bidders (to their own detriment) to give higher and higher bids. In two months' time those assurances have proved quite futile and the Excise authorities impotent and they are quite at their wit's end to supply the licensees with the necessary stock.

The happy old times when the contract was in the hands of the Uran Distillers who never failed to supply the wants of the licensees in Bombay and outside and allowed us very large stocks *on credit* without interest are no more. This policy they followed even in their dealings with Messrs. Carew and Co. to whom they handed over their two months' stock in balance on credit at the behest of the Excise Commissioner.

At present we pay our money to the Government in advance and yet we have been crying in the wilderness. If the licensees commit any default in paying up their quarterly instalments they are threatened with 12 per cent. interest, but when the Government have accepted "chalans" of lakhs of rupees in advance they do not vouchsafe even a satisfactory reply to us.

The Government obtained a small supply by borrowing liquor from Mr. D. Dubash and from the Godhra Distillery, but the same immediately ran short. One knows not how long this state of affairs is to last. We, the licensees, who have paid large sums of monies to the Government, fear heavy losses if this state of affairs were to continue long, and it is not easy to sue the Government for damages. It entails heavy loss, trouble, expenditure and official displeasure. I cannot but help remembering the adage that "Old was Gold." Give it back to us.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. D.

July 9.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 6.

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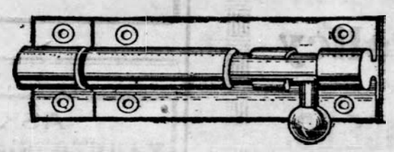
BOLT  BRAND

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